LATIN-COMPOSITION

BENNETT

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Latin II

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A LATIN COMPOSITION

FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY

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PREFACE.

This book has been prepared with the conviction that the primary function of Latin Composition in secondary schools is to extend and strengthen the pupil's knowledge of Latin grammar, and that this function is best fulfilled by means of a systematic presentation of the syntactical principles of the language. The following Lessons, accordingly, are devoted mainly to exercises in applying the principles of the various case and mood constructions recognized in our Latin grammars. But in order that the writing of continuous discourse may not be neglected, passages of simple English narrative, involving the principles covered in the previous exercises, are frequently introduced.

The illustrative examples given at the beginning of each lesson have been drawn with great care from Latin literature, — mainly from Cicero's speeches. The English sentences set for translation into Latin have also, in most cases, been suggested by passages occurring in the works of classical writers. In the matter

of hidden quantities I have followed the marking of my *Appendix* and of the fourth edition of my *Latin Grammar*.

Grateful acknowledgment is here made for valuable assistance and suggestions received from friends.

C. E. B.

ITHACA, August, 1896.

In reprinting this volume, I have changed the marking of most vowels before *gn*. Recent investigation has shown that, except in *rēgnum*, *rēgnō*, and a few other words, the vowel is regularly short before *gn*. I also now regard the *a* of *maximus*, *maximē* as short, and have so marked it.

C. E. B.

March, 1907.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Grammatical references not preceded by any initial are to the author's *Latin Grammar*.

A. & G.	Allen & Greenough's New Grammar.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
adv.	adverb.
c.	common (gender).
cf.	compare.
conj.	conjunction.
dat.	dative.
dep.	deponent.
e.g.	for example.
f.	feminine.
gen.	genitive.
H.	Harkness's Complete Grammar.
i.e.	that is.
indecl.	indeclinable.
intrans. or intr.	intransitive.
lit.	literally.
m.	masculine.
n.	neuter.
obj.	object.
pl.	plural.
pred.	predicate.
prep.	preposition.
semi-dep.	semi-deponent.
subj.	subject.
trans. or tr.	transitive.

LESSON I.

SUBJECT NOMINATIVE. PREDICATE NOUNS. APPOSITIVES. THE VOCATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Subject Nominative.** 166, 166. 2; A. & G. 339; H. 387 and 1.

2. **Predicate Nouns.** 167, 168. 1, 2; A. & G. 283, 284; H. 393. 1, 8.

3. **Appositives.** 169. 1, 2, 3, 5; A. & G. 282 and *c*; H. 393 and 1, 4.

4. **The Vocative.** 171; A. & G. 340; H. 402.

EXAMPLES.

1. praeteritum tempus numquam revertitur,[1] *past time never returns.*

2. hōrae et diēs et mēnsēs et annī cēdunt, *hours and days and months and years pass away.*

3. agrī cultūra ā Cicerōne cōpiōsē laudātur, *farming is generously praised by Cicero.*

4. vīdī etiam senem Līvium, *I saw also Livius when he was an old man.*

5. ego[2] vērō perīculīs dēlector, *I in fact take pleasure in dangers.*

6. haec quidem sunt studia doctrīnae, *these now are the pursuits of culture.*

7. philosophia est vītae magistra,[3] *philosophy is the guide of life.*

8. **Rōmulus habitus est**[1] **deus,** *Romulus was regarded as a god.*

9. **Croesus nōn semper mānsit**[1] **rēx,** *Croesus did not always remain king.*

10. **nātūram, optimam ducem, sequimur,** *we follow nature, the best guide.*

11. **Metellus et Lūcullus, hominēs cōnsulārēs,** *Metellus and Lucullus, men of consular rank.*

12. **assentātiō adjūtrīx vitiōrum,** *flattery, promoter of evils.*

13. **duo rēgēs, ille**[4] **bellō, hīc**[4] **pāce, cīvitātem auxērunt,** *two kings, one by war, the other by peace, advanced the state.*

14. **dēsilīte, commīlitōnēs,**[5] *jump, comrades!*

Notes on the Examples.

1) The verb in the Latin sentence regularly stands last (348; A. & G. 596 and *a*; H. 664), but it often precedes a predicate noun or adjective.

2) The subject is here emphatic; hence the pronoun is expressed.

3) The predicate noun here agrees in gender as well as in case with its subject.

4) **Ille** and **hīc** are in partitive apposition with the subject, **rēgēs.**

5) The Vocative regularly follows one or more words of the sentence.

VOCABULARY.

advocate, promoter, **auctor, ōris,** m.
bane, **pestis, is,** f.
cavalry, **equitēs, um,** m.
commander, **dux, ducis,** m.
diligently, **dīligenter.**
foot-soldiers, **peditēs, um,** m.
flee, **fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus.***
gather (intr.), **conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum.***
get ready (tr.), **comparō, āre, āvī, ātus.***

* In giving the principal parts of verbs the perfect passive participle is given instead of the supine; if the verb is transitive, the participle is given in the masculine form, otherwise in the neuter. Where the perfect passive participle is not in use, the future active participle is given, if it occurs.

literature, **litterae, ārum**, f.
old age, **senectūs, ūtis**, f.
peace, **pāx, pācis**, f.
philosopher, **philosophus, ī**, m.
pleasure, **voluptās, ātis**, f.
praise, **laudō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
read, **legō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
regard, **exīstimō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
rout, **fugō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
solace, **sōlācium, ī**, n.
teacher, **praeceptor, ōris**, m.; **praeceptrīx, īcis**, f.
work (a work), **opus, eris**, n.

EXERCISE.

1. The works of Plato[1] and Aristotle the philosophers have always been diligently read. 2. Darius, king of the Persians, got ready a fleet. 3. Cato the Elder was a friend of Scipio and Laelius. 4. Thou, philosophy, wert the originator of laws, the teacher of morals and of discipline. 5. Miltiades, the son of Cimon, was the commander of the Athenians. 6. The Persians were routed and fled to their[2] ships. 7. Cavalry and footsoldiers quickly gathered. 8. Ancus Marcius, grandson of Numa, became king of the Romans. 9. The study of literature is the solace of old age. 10. Pleasure was regarded by Archytas, the friend of Plato, as a bane. 11. You have often been praised by your teachers. 12. Atticus always remained the friend of Cicero. 13. Aeneas and Antenor had always been advocates of peace.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Words not given in the special vocabularies may be found in the general vocabulary at the end of the book, p. 141 f.

2. Do not express the word for *their* in translating into Latin.

LESSON II.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Attributive and Predicate Adjectives.** 233. 2; A. & G. 285. 1 and 2.

2. **Agreement of Adjectives.*** 234 and 235 entire; A. & G. 286 and *a*, *b*, 287. 1–4; H. 394, 395. 1, 2 and N.

3. **Agreement of Verbs.** 254 and 255 entire; A. & G. 316 and *b*; 317. *a*–*d*; H. 388, 389. 1, 2; 390, 391, 392. 1–4.

EXAMPLES.

1. **pater bonus**[1] **et māter**, *an excellent father and mother.*

2. **eadem**[2] **alacritās et studium**, *the same eagerness and zeal.*

3. **pāx et concordia sunt pulchrae**, *peace and concord are glorious.*

4. **rēs operae multae**[1] **ac labōris**, *a matter of much effort and labor.*

5. **pater et fīlius captī sunt**, *the father and son were captured.*

6. **stultitia et timiditās fugienda sunt**, *folly and cowardice should be shunned.*

7. **pater et māter mortuī sunt**, *the father and mother died.*

8. **honōrēs et victōriae fortuīta sunt**, *honors and victories are accidental.*

---

* Note that the principles for the agreement of adjectives cover also the use of participles in the compound tenses of the passive, as well as in the periphrastic conjugations.

9. **domus, uxor, līberī inventī sunt,** *home, wife, and children have been gained.*

10. **populī prōvinciaeque līberātae sunt,** *nations and provinces were freed.*

11. **pars bēstiīs objectī sunt,** *part were thrown to beasts.*

12. **paupertās mihi onus vīsum est,** *poverty seemed to me a burden.*

13. **Samnītium tria mīlia occīsī sunt,** *three thousand Samnites were slain.*

14. **neque pater neque fīlius mortuus est,** *neither father nor son died.*

15. **caedēs ac tumultus erat,** *there was bloodshed and tumult.*

16. **tū et ille vēnistis,** *you and he came.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) For the position of the attributive adjective with reference to its noun, see 350. 4 and *a*; A. & G. 598. *a*, *b*; H. 671.

2) For the position of demonstrative pronouns, see 350. 5. *a*; A. & G. 598. *b*; H. 675.

VOCABULARY.

arrive, **adveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum.**
cover (figuratively), **cumulō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
cultivate, **colō, ere, coluī, cultus.**
cut to pieces, **occīdō, ere, occīdī, occīsus.**
decree, **dēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētus.**
either . . . or, **aut . . . aut.**
enter, **ingredior, ī, gressus sum.**
multitude, **multitūdō, inis,** f.
palace, **rēgia, ae,** f.
perish, **pereō, īre, iī, itūrus.**
return, **redeō, īre, iī, itum.**
safe, **salvus, a, um.**
slaughter, **caedēs, is,** f.
steadfastness, **cōnstantia, ae,** f.
tear down, **dīruō, ere, ruī, rutus.**
toil, **labor, ōris, m.**
unharmed, **incolumis, e.**
unlike, **dissimilis, e.**
very, **valdē.**
youth (collectively), **juventūs, ūtis,** f.

EXERCISE.

1. Toil and pleasure are very unlike. 2. Many men and women are here. 3. The Roman youth immediately returned to the city. 4. Diligence and steadfastness are to be cultivated.[1] 5. The wall and gate of the city were torn down. 6. The Roman Senate and people[2] decreed this.[3] 7. Part were saved, but ten thousand were cut to pieces. 8. Either you or your brother will return. 9. The wife and daughter of Cicero remained unharmed. 10. The consul was covered with great glory and honor. 11. Tarquinius and Tanaquil entered the city. 12. The king, the queen, and[4] the palace are safe. 13. Your brother and sister have arrived. 14. A multitude of soldiers perished in the great tumult and slaughter. 15. The wife and mother of Ariovistus were captured.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the passive periphrastic conjugation.

2. **Senātus populusque Rōmānus**; this phrase regularly takes the verb in the singular.

3. Use the neuter plural of **hīc**. 353. 2.

4. For the use of conjunctions in enumerations, see 341. 4. *a–c*; A. & G. 323. *c*, 1, 3; H. 657. 6 and N.

LESSON III.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Relative Pronouns.** 250. 1–4. 251. 1, 5, 6; A. & G. 305 and *a*, 306 and *b*, 307. *c*, 308. *a*, *f* and N.; H. 396 and 2, 397, 398 and 1, 399. 4.

2. **Possessive Pronouns.** 243. 1–3, 233. 3; A. & G. 302 and *a*, *c*, *e*; H. 501, 393. 6.

EXAMPLES.

1. agrī quī ēmptī sunt, *the lands which were bought.*

2. artēs quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent, *the studies which make for culture.*

3. calamitātēs quās tulērunt, *the disasters they bore.*

4. Virtūs et Fidēs quārum Rōmae templa sunt, *Virtue and Faith to whom* (lit. *of whom*) *there are temples at Rome.*

5. incōnstantia et temeritās quae digna nōn sunt deō, *fickleness and haste, which are not worthy of a god.*

6. puer et puella quī aderant, *the boy and girl who were present.*

7. Thēbae quod Boeōtiae caput est, *Thebes, which is the capital of Boeotia.*

8. sex mīlia, quī ex aciē perfūgerant, *six thousand who had fled from the battle.*

9. quī nātūram secūtī sunt, multa laudābilia fēcērunt, *those who have followed nature have done many praiseworthy things.*

10. quō factum est, *and by this it happened.*

11. haec tēcum patria loquitur, *your country thus pleads with you*, literally, *says this.*

12. Horātius suā manū sorōrem interfēcit, *Horatius slew his sister with his own hand.*

13. compressī cōnātūs tuōs, *I checked your attempts.*

VOCABULARY.

assemble (tr.), **convocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
call, name, **appellō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
cherish, cultivate, **colō, ere, coluī, cultus.**
damage, **dētrīmentum, ī,** n.
decide upon, **cōnstituō, ere, uī, ūtus,** with acc.
destroy, **dēleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.**
especially, **praecipuē.**
famous, **clārus, a, um.**
help, **juvō, āre, jūvī, jūtus.**
money, **pecūnia, ae,** f.
present, be present, **adsum, esse, fuī, futūrus.**
prison, **carcer, eris,** m.
property, **bona, ōrum,** n.
pursue, **sequor, sequī, secūtus sum.**
pursuit, **studium, ī,** n.
squander, **profundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus.**
suffer, **patior, patī, passus sum.**
wisdom, **sapientia, ae,** f.

EXERCISE.

1. Apollo and Diana whose ancient temple Verres plundered. 2. You see the temple in which Cicero assembled the Senate. 3. Fame and glory which all pursue. 4. The consul whose murder Catiline had decided upon, remained unharmed. 5. They captured a famous town which was called Syracuse. 6. The states which had remained friendly suffered no damage. 7. The friends whom Cicero especially loved were present. 8. The men and women whose property he destroyed are now dead. 9. We praise the pursuit of

wisdom, which is called philosophy. 10. There was a city which was called Heraclea. 11. He attacked Vesontio, which is the largest town of the Sequani. 12. The mother and daughter who were captured have returned. 13. He has always cherished my friendship. 14. We saw the prison which is called Tullianum. 15. Four thousand, who were armed, were routed. 16. We helped this man with our own money. 17. These men have squandered their fortunes.

LESSON IV.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Word Questions.** 162. 1; A. & G. 333; H. 378.

2. **Sentence Questions.** 162. 2. *a–d*; A. & G. 332 and *a–c*; H. 378. 1, 2.

3. **Double Questions.** 162. 4 and *a*; A. & G. 334 and 335; H. 380 and 1.

4. **Answers.** 162. 5; A. & G. 336 and *a*. 1, 2; H. 379 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. quis umquam illud templum aspexit, *who ever saw that temple?*

2. quid postulās, *what do you demand?*

3. ubi eōs convēnit, *where did he meet them?*

4. quō tandem accūsātor fūgit, *whither, pray, did the accuser flee?*

5. eundemne tū jūdicem sūmēbās, *did you take the same man as judge?*

6. num noctū vēnērunt, *they didn't come at night, did they?*

7. nōnne ad urbem profectus es, *did you not set out for the city?*

8. tū in jūdicum cōnspectum venīre audēs, *do you dare to come into the presence of the judges?*

9. id utrum libentēs an invītī dabant, *did they give that willingly or unwillingly?*

10. **stultitiamne dīcam an impudentiam singulārem,** *shall I call it folly or stupendous impudence?*

11. **cum homine agimus an cum immānī bēluā,** *are we dealing with a man or a wild beast?*

12. **tabulās habet annōn,** *has he the tablets or not?*

13. '**hōsne vidēs?**' '**videō.**' '*Do you see these men?*' '*Yes.*'

14. '**estisne vōs lēgātī?**' '**ita.**' '*Are you envoys?*' '*Yes.*'

15. '**estne frāter intus?**' '**Nōn est.**' '*Is your brother within?*' '*No.*'

VOCABULARY.

accomplish, **efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.**
blame, **culpō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
buy, **emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus.**
cruel, **crūdēlis, e.**
embassador, envoy, **lēgātus, ī,** m.
favor, **beneficium, ī,** n.
find, **inveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus.**
forget, **oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus sum.**
haughty, **superbus, a, um.**
invite, **invītō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
land, **ager, agrī,** m.
return (tr.), give back, **reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus.**
reward, **remūneror, ārī, ātus sum.**
seem, **videor, vidērī, vīsus sum.**
take, take away, **auferō, ferre, abstulī, ablātus.**
treacherous, **perfidus, a, um.**
wage, **gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.**
worthy, **dignus, a, um.**

EXERCISE.

1. Is[1] philosophy the best guide and teacher? 2. When[2] will the embassadors whom we sent return? 3. You didn't[3] blame this worthy man, did you? 4. Where is that man whom you had invited? 5. Will you not do what[4] has seemed best to us? 6. Who was ever so cruel, so haughty, so treacherous? 7. What will these men accomplish? 8. Did you buy this book

or find it?[5] 9. How many wars did the Roman people wage? 10. Will you reward the soldiers with lands or with money? 11. Were all the Gallic towns destroyed? 12. Will he who took these books return them?[5] 13. Who said this, you or your brother? 14. Had you seen your friend? 15. Did you forget my favors? By no means.[6] 16. Have you read many works of Cicero? Yes.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *is:* **estne**; in interrogative sentences the forms of **esse** have a tendency to stand at the beginning of their clause.
2. Interrogative words regularly stand first.
3. See Example 6.
4. *what:* **ea quae**, *those things which.*
5. *it, them:* do not express in Latin.
6. *by no means:* **minimē**.

LESSON V.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(Accusative of Direct Object.)

1. **Simple Uses.** 175. 1, 176. 1; A. & G. 387; H. 404.

2. **With Compound Verbs.** 175. 2. *a*; A. & G. 388. *b*; H. 406.

3. **With Verbs expressing Emotions.** 175. 2. *b*; A. & G. 388. *a*; H. 405. 1.

4. **Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives used as Accusative of 'Result Produced.'** 176. 2; A. & G. 390. *c*; H. 409. 1.

5. **Cognate Accusative.** 176. 4; A. & G. 390; H. 409.

EXAMPLES.

1. glōria virtūtem sequitur, *glory follows virtue.*

2. omnia quae cūrant meminērunt, *they remember all things for which they care.*

3. foedus ferīre, *to strike a treaty.*

4. omnēs terrōrēs subībō, *I shall endure all terrors.*

5. hortōs Epicūrī modo praeterībāmus, *we were just now going past the gardens of Epicurus.*

6. Xenophōn eadem[1] ferē peccat, *Xenophon commits almost the same errors.*

7. vellem idem[2] possem glōriārī, *would that I could make the same boast.*

8. ūnum[3] studētis, *you have a single interest.*

9. Caesar multum[4] equitātū valēbat, *Caesar was strong in cavalry.*

10. mīrum somnium somniāvī, *I dreamed a remarkable dream.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) **eadem peccat**: literally, *errs the same things, i.e.* makes the same errors.

2) **idem glōriārī**: literally, *boast the same thing.*

3) **ūnum studētis**: literally, *you are zealous a single thing.*

4) **multum valēbat**: literally, *availed much.*

VOCABULARY.

allies, **sociī, ōrum**, m.
attack, **impetus, ūs**, m.
attend, **comitor, ārī, ātus sum.**
band, **manus, ūs**, f. (lit. *hand*).
build, **struō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.**
cross, **trānseō, īre, iī, itūrus.**
grieve, grieve at, **doleō, ēre, uī, itūrus.**
hardship, **labor, ōris**, m.
harm, do harm, **noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus.**
jump over, **trānsiliō, īre, uī.**
meet (trans.), **conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus.**
old man, **senex, senis**, m.
pass, spend, **dēgō, ere, dēgī.**
reply, make reply, **respondeō, ēre, spondī, spōnsus.**
shudder, shudder at, **horreō, ēre, uī.**
suitable, **idōneus, a, um.**
think, entertain sentiments, **sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus.**
youth, time of youth, **juventūs, ūtis**, f.

EXERCISE.

1. Those who have lived a useful life will pass a happy old age. 2. We shall always assist our friends. 3. The soldiers were grieving over their many hardships. 4. Remus jumped over the walls which his brother had

built. 5. All good men entertain the same sentiments[1] concerning Catiline's conspiracy. 6. The shepherds who attended the young men slew the king. 7. Romulus and Remus with a band of armed men made an attack on king[2] Amulius. 8. You, citizens, will shudder at the cruelty which our Sicilian allies have suffered. 9. The soldiers who had crossed the River Rhine followed their commander into Germany. 10. The envoys of the Helvetii made this reply.[3] 11. What interests have old men? 12. Pompey made many other mistakes.[4] 13. We approached the men you had already met. 14. Why did you laugh at your brother's folly? 15. We have done no[5] harm. 16. The soldiers chose a suitable place and at once fortified a camp.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Translate as though the English were 'think the same things'; use the neuter plural of the pronoun.

2. In Latin the proper name, when designating a person, regularly precedes; hence **Amūlius rēx**, *King Amulius;* **Cicerō cōnsul**, *the consul Cicero.*

3. Translate as though the English were 'replied these things.' *Cf.* Suggestion 1.

4. See Example 6.

5. Use **nihil.**

LESSON VI.

THE ACCUSATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Two Accusatives, — Direct Object and Predicate Accusative.** 177. 1; A. & G. 393; H. 410 and 1.

2. **Adjective as Predicate Accusative.** 177. 2; A. & G. 393. N.; H. 410. 3.

3. **Passive Construction of the Foregoing Verbs.** 177. 3; A. & G. 393. *a*; H. 410. 1.

4. **Two Accusatives, — Person Affected and Result Produced.** 178. 1. *a–e*; A. & G. 394, 396 and *a*; H. 411.

5. **Passive Construction of these Verbs.** 178. 2; A. & G. 396. *b*; H. 411. 1.

6. **Two Accusatives with Compound Verbs.** 179. 1–3; A. & G. 395 and N. 2; H. 413.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit, *the people elected Ancus Marcius king.*

2. Bōjōs sociōs sibi ascīscunt, *they took the Boii as their allies.*

3. haec fāma itinera īnfēsta reddiderat, *this rumor had rendered the roads dangerous.*

4. liber dē amīcitiā quī īnscrībitur Laelius, *the book on friendship, which is entitled Laelius.*

5. ipse honestissimus numerābātur, *he himself was accounted most distinguished.*

6. **numquam dīvitiās deōs rogāvī,** *I have never asked wealth from the gods.*

7. **cūr id mē rogās,** *why do you ask me that?*

8. **illud mē admonēs,** *you give me that admonition.*

9. **faciam illud quod rogātus sum,** *I will do that which I have been asked.*

10. **multa admonēmur,** *we are given many admonitions.*

11. **mīlitēs nāvibus flūmen trānsportat,** *he sets his troops across the river by boats.*

12. **Belgae sunt Rhēnum trāductī,** *the Belgians were led across the Rhine.*

Remarks.

1. **Poscō, postulō, flāgitō,** while admitting the construction of two accusatives, more commonly take the accusative of the thing asked and the ablative with **ab** of the person. **Petō** *regularly* takes the latter construction, as **tribūnātum ā Caesare petīvī,** *I asked a tribuneship from Caesar.*

2. **Rogō,** *inquire,* besides neuter pronouns and adjectives, admits only **sententiam** as accusative of the thing.

3. **Doceō** may take an infinitive in place of the accusative of the thing, as **tē doceō sentīre,** *I teach you to perceive.* The compound **ēdoceō** is the only verb of teaching that is freely used in the passive.

VOCABULARY.

accomplice, **cōnscius, iī,** m.
adjudge, judge, **jūdicō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
bridge, **pōns, pontis,** m.
concerning, **dē,** prep. with abl.
country, native country, **patria, ae,** f.
energy, **virtūs, ūtis,** f.
honorable, **honestus, a, um.**
pay, **stīpendium, ī,** n.
powerful, **potēns, entis.**
regard, **exīstimō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
respect, **vereor, ērī, itus sum.**
salute, **salūtō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
tribune, **tribūnus, ī,** m.
troops, **cōpiae, ārum,** f.
watchfulness, **vigilantia, ae,** f.

EXERCISE.

1. The tribunes of the tenth legion demand their pay of the general. 2. The consul's watchfulness and energy made the city safe. 3. Why did you give my friend this admonition? 4. The Romans called Cicero the father of his country. 5. I never gave you this exhortation. 6. The soldiers will salute their leader as Imperator. 7. Julius Caesar made himself powerful. 8. We shall teach our children to respect the old. 9. Tissaphernes was adjudged an enemy of the Persians. 10. These horsemen were regarded as the best. 11. Caesar's soldiers were twice led across the Rhine. 12. He had been taught all things[1] which the Romans regard honorable. 13. Having been asked this, he answered briefly.[2] 14. The senators were asked their opinion concerning the accomplices of Catiline. 15. Darius led his troops across the bridge which he had made over[3] the Danube. 16. They had been given this admonition.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the neuter plural of **omnis**.

2. In Latin, 'answered a few things.'

3. **over the Danube**: the Latin idiom is **in Dānuviō**, literally, *in the Danube*.

LESSON VII.

THE ACCUSATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Accusative of Time and Space.** 181. 1; A. & G. 423, 425; H. 417.

2. **Accusative of Limit of Motion.** 182. 1–4; A. & G. 426. 2, 427. 2, 428. *a*, *b*, *j*; H. 418 and 1, 419 and 1, 2.

3. **Accusative in Exclamations.** 183; A. & G. 397. *d*; H. 421.

4. **Accusative as Subject of Infinitive.** 184; A. & G. 397. *e*; H. 415.

5. **Other Accusative Uses.** 185; A. & G. 397. *a*; H. 416. 2, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. decem annōs rēgnāvit, *he reigned ten years.*

2. hīc locus ab hoste sescentōs passūs aberat, *this place was six hundred paces distant from the enemy.*

3. ratis ducentōs longa pedēs, *a raft two hundred feet long.*

4. Delphōs missī sunt, *they were sent to Delphi.*

5. domōs redeunt, *they return to their homes.*

6. in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit, *he hastened to Gaul and arrived in the vicinity of Geneva.*

7. Thalam pervēnit, in oppidum magnum, *he came to Thala, a large town.*

8. nūntium ad exercitum Acēn mīsit, *he sent a messenger to his army at Ace.*

9. **heu mē īnfēlīcem,** *Ah, wretched me!*

10. **puerōs in Tiberim mittī jussit,** *he ordered the boys to be thrown into the Tiber.*

11. **aliquid id genus,** *something of that sort.*

12. **vir cētera ēgregius,** *a man excellent in other respects.*

13. **maximam partem lacte vīvunt,** *they live for the most part on milk.*

Remarks.

1. **Id temporis, id aetātis,** *at that time*, and **id genus,** *of that kind*, were never frequently employed by Latin writers in good prose. To say *at that time*, use **eō tempore** (230; A. & G. 423. 1; H. 486); *of that kind*, **ejus modī** (203; A. & G. 345. *a*; H. 440. 3).

2. Observe that the accusative of the part affected (variously designated as Greek Accusative, Synecdochical Accusative, and Accusative of Specification) is regularly confined to poetry; such expressions as Virgil's **ōs umerōsque deō similis** should not be taken as models for prose writing. The Ablative of Specification (226; A. & G. 418; H. 480) is the proper case to denote this relation.

3. A favorite way of saying *so many years old*, was by means of the phrase **annōs nātus**, as, **sexāgintā annōs nātus**, *sixty years old*, literally *born sixty years*.

4. To denote duration for a small number of days or years it is customary to use **bīduum, trīduum, quadriduum**, *two days, three days, four days;* and **biennium, triennium, quadriennium,** *two years, three years, four years.*

VOCABULARY.

ancient, **antīquus, a, um.**
battle, **pugna, ae,** f.
broad, **lātus, a, um.**
camp, **castra, ōrum,** n.
children, **līberī, ōrum,** m.
climb over, **trānscendō, ere, endī.**
die, **morior, morī, mortuus sum.**
enemy, **hostis, is,** c.; collectively, — *the enemy*, **hostēs, ium,** m.
foot, **pēs, pedis,** m.
luckless, **īnfēlīx, īcis.**

mile, **mīlle passūs**, literally, *thousand paces;* pl. **mīlia passuum**, n.

put to death, **necō, āre, āvī, ātus.**

set out, **proficīscor, ī, profectus sum.**

thick, **crassus, a, um.**

writer, **scrīptor, ōris,** m.

EXERCISE.

1. The Roman soldiers set out for the vicinity of Capua. 2. The thwarts of the rowers were one foot broad and three inches thick. 3. Near Philippi was fought a great battle. 4. Cato the Elder died at the age of eighty-five years. 5. Those who came to the city will return home.[1] 6. The camp of the enemy was six miles away. 7. The soldiers climbed over a wall ten feet high. 8. O luckless man! 9. The envoys who had been sent to Rome returned to Carthage in Africa.[2] 10. They came to Thebes, which was fifty miles distant from[3] Athens. 11. Archias came to Antioch, a most flourishing city. 12. The works of the ancient writers have in large part perished. 13. The king ordered all male children to be put to death. 14. Those who had been proscribed fled for the most part to the country.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the plural **domōs**. See 353. 1.

2. See Example 8.

3. Use **ab** to denote the point from which distance is measured. See 229. 2.

LESSON VIII.

THE DATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(Dative of Indirect Object.)

1. **Indirect Object in Connection with a Direct Object after Transitive Verbs.** 187. I and *a*; A. & G. 362; H. 424.

2. **Indirect Object with Intransitive Verbs.** 187. II; A. & G. 366, 367; H. 424, 426. 1, 2.

3. **Passive Construction of the Last Class of Verbs.** 187. II. *b*; A. & G. 372; H. 426. 3.

4. **Indirect Object with Compound Verbs.** 187. III. 1, 2; A. & G. 370; H. 429 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. praestat tibi benevolentiam, *he shows you kindness.*

2. praedam mīlitibus dōnat, *he gives the plunder to the soldiers.*

3. Aeduōrum cīvitātī Caesar indulserat, *Caesar had favored the state of the Aedui.*

4. Thessaliae cīvitātēs Pelopidam corōnīs dōnāvērunt, *the states of Thessaly presented Pelopidas with golden crowns.*

5. aciem suam carrīs circumdedērunt, *they placed their line of battle around the wagons.*

6. Trēvirī ejus imperiō nōn pārēbant, *the Treviri did not obey his order.*

7. nocēre alterī, *to injure one's neighbor.*

8. **aedificiīs omnibus pepercit**, *he spared all buildings.*

9. **probus invidet nēminī**, *the upright man envies no one.*

10. **aliōrum laudī atque glōriae maximē invidētur**, *the praise and glory of others is especially envied;* literally, *it is envied to the praise and glory, etc.*

11. **mihi nōn persuāsum est**, *I have not been persuaded;* literally, *it has not been persuaded to me.*

12. **Pelopidās omnibus perīculīs adfuit**, *Pelopidas was present at all dangers.*

13. **Asia ūbertāte agrōrum omnibus terrīs antecellit**, *Asia surpasses all countries in the fertility of its lands.*

14. **amīcitiam omnibus rēbus hūmānīs antepōnimus**, *we set friendship before all human things.*

15.

mihi invidētur, *I am envied;*	**nōbīs invidētur**, *we are envied;*
tibi invidētur, *you are envied;*	**vōbīs invidētur**, *you are envied;*
eī invidētur, *he is envied;*	**eīs invidētur**, *they are envied.*

Remarks.

1. **Persuādeō** and **noceō**, besides the dative of the person, may take the Accusative of Result Produced. This construction, however, is confined to narrow limits; the chief accusatives so used are **hōc, illud, id, quod, quid** (interrogative and indefinite), **aliquid, nihil.** Examples are:

hōc Anaximandrō nōn persuāsit, *he did not persuade Anaximander to this effect.*

quid mihi istīus inimīcitiae nocēbunt, *what harm will that fellow's hostility do me?*

2. In the passive construction of these verbs the accusative of the thing is retained, *e.g.*

hōc ipsīs Siculīs persuāsum est, *the Sicilians themselves were persuaded to this effect.*

3. With **mittō** and **scrībō** one may use either the accusative with **ad** or the dative, according as the idea of *motion* is or is not predominant. Thus either **mihi** or **ad mē scrīpsistī**, *you wrote to me.*

VOCABULARY.

abandoned, **perditus, a, um.**
charge, be in charge, **praesum, esse, fuī**; put in charge, **praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**; with acc. of direct object and dat. of the indirect.
election, **comitia, ōrum,** n.
enjoin, **praecipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**
furnish, **praebeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
grain, **frūmentum, ī,** n.
headlong, **praeceps, cipitis.**
liberal, **largus, a, um.**
neither . . . nor, **neque . . . neque** (**nec . . . nec**).
provincials, **socīī, ōrum,** m.
reward, **mūnus, eris,** n.
survive, **supersum, esse, fuī.**
threats, **minae, ārum,** f.
yield, **cēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.**

EXERCISE.

1. All good citizens will obey the laws of the Roman people. 2. The consul surrounded the infantry with a great multitude of cavalry. 3. Cicero resisted the headlong fury and impious crime of abandoned men. 4. The Romans rewarded with much land Horatius Cocles, who had defended the bridge. 5. Cicero yielded neither to the fury of Catiline nor to the threats of his accomplices. 6. My friends will not envy this glory of mine. 7. Most liberal rewards were given to the embassadors of the Allobroges. 8. The Gauls furnished horsemen, grain, and money to Caesar. 9. Lentulus will not be spared. 10. We are all envied. 11. Verres, who was quaestor of Sicily, spared no

temples of the provincials. 12. I enjoin this upon you all. 13. Labienus, Caesar's lieutenant, was in charge of three legions. 14. The laws were obeyed. 15. Metellus was in charge of that priestly office twenty years. 16. Pyrrhus and the Samnites were persuaded to this effect. 17. I will do you no injury. 18. Caesar put those tribunes whom he considered best in charge of the cohorts. 19. Write me the letter which you promised. 20. This father survives all his children. 21. The whole people attended the last election.

Cicero's Oration for Roscius of Ameria.

At the age of twenty-six years Cicero undertook the case of Roscius of Ameria, whose father, a wealthy man, had been murdered. This circumstance inspired in Chrysogonus, a freedman of Sulla, the hope of (getting)[1] the property. Accordingly he[2] accused the son; but[3] Cicero yielded neither to fear nor threats, and after a vigorous defence acquitted[4] Roscius of[5] this charge.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.

2. Use **hīc**.

3. Use **autem**, which is the regular particle for expressing the English 'but' denoting a mere transition; **sed** is strongly adversative, implying decided contrast.

4. **Līberō** is used of a lawyer acquitting his client; **absolvō** is used of the judges.

5. Express this relation by the simple ablative.

LESSON IX.

THE DATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Dative of Reference.** 188. 1; A. & G. 376; H. 425. 4 and N.

2. **Dative of Local Standpoint.** 188. 2. *a*; A. & G. 378. 2; H. 425. 4.

3. **Ethical Dative.** 188. 2. *b*; A. & G. 380; H. 432.

4. **Dative of Person Judging.** 188. 2. *c*; A. & G. 378. 1.

5. **Dative of Separation.** 188. 2. *d*; A. & G. 381; H. 429. 2.

6. **Dative of Agency.** 189. 1, 2; A. & G. 374; H. 431.

EXAMPLES.

1. puerō dormientī caput ārdēbat, *the head of the boy burned as he slept;* lit. *the head burned to the boy sleeping.*

2. sēsē omnēs Caesarī ad pedēs prōjēcērunt, *they all threw themselves at Caesar's feet;* lit. *to Caesar at the feet.*

3. oppidum prīmum Thessaliae venientibus ab Ēpīrō, *the first town of Thessaly as you come from Epirus.*

4. quid sibi vult, *what does he mean?* lit. *wish for himself.*

5. ego tibi ōrātōrem sīc īnstituam, *I'll train you an orator in the following way.*

6. animō cupientī nihil satis festīnātur, *to an eager mind nothing goes fast enough.*

7. fortūnātus sibi Dāmoclēs vidēbātur, *to himself Damocles seemed fortunate.*

8. **reddite eī vītam cui adēmistis,** *restore life to him from whom you have taken it.*

9. **multum tuīs operibus diūturnitās dētrahet,** *time will take away much from your achievements.*

10. **dīligentia praecipuē colenda est nōbīs,** *carefulness must be especially cultivated by us.*

11. **omnibus hominibus moriendum est,** *all men must die.*

12. **quī tibi ad caedem cōnstitūtī sunt,** *who have been marked by you for murder.*

Remarks.

1. Except in the phrase **sibi velle,** *to mean,* the Ethical Dative is rare, being confined mainly to colloquial language and to poetry.

2. Note that for the purpose of avoiding ambiguity the ablative with **ā** (ab) is used even with the gerundive, as, — **hostibus ā nōbīs parcendum est,** *we must spare our enemies.*

VOCABULARY.

avenue, avenue of approach, **aditus, ūs,** m.
brave, **fortis, e.**
come down, **dēscendō, ere, endī,** followed by **dē** with abl.
cut off, **interclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus.**
foundation, **fundāmentum, ī,** n.
interdict, **interdīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus,** with dat. of the person and abl. of the thing from which.
left, left hand, **sinister, tra, trum.**
lust, **libīdō, inis,** f.
new, **novus, a, um.**
open, **aperiō, īre, aperuī, apertus.**
sin, **peccātum, ī,** n.
water, **aqua, ae,** f.
way, route, **iter, itineris,** n.

EXERCISE.

1. These brave men blocked the way of the enemy with their own bodies. 2. Good friends must not be

injured by us. 3. These projects seemed good to most citizens. 4. The temple of Saturn is situated on the left hand as you come down from the Palatine Hill to the Roman Forum. 5. We shall cut these men[2] off from every avenue of approach. 6. The provincials must be defended by the citizens. 7. He snatched the ring from the woman. 8. Romulus and Remus laid the foundations of a new city.[3] 9. You have taken away from this excellent man the name of Roman citizen. 10. Liberal arts ought to be prized by all. 11. The Romans interdicted Cicero[4] from fire and water. 12. What sense[5] have lust and avarice? 13. To ~~my~~ mind[6] pleasure is not the highest good. 14. The asylum which Romulus opened was on the Capitoline as you come down from the citadel. 15. To the Stoics all sins were equal. 16. Much[7] money and many statues were taken from the Sicilians. 17. You must resist old age.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'blocked the way to the enemy.'
2. In Latin, 'cut off all avenues to these men.'
3. In Latin 'to a new city.'
4. In Latin 'interdicted from fire and water to Cicero.'
5. Use **volō** with the Ethical Dative.
6. In Latin, 'to me.'
7. For 'much money' the Latin regularly says 'great money.'

LESSON X.

THE DATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Dative of Possession.** 190 and 1; A. & G. 373 and *a*; H. 430.

2. **Dative of Purpose.** 191. 1, 2; A. & G. 382 and 1, 2; H. 433 and 3.

3. **Dative with Adjectives.** 192. 1, 2; A. & G. 383, 384; H. 434 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. **nōbīs sunt conjugēs et līberī,** *we have wives and children.*

2. **fōns cui nōmen Arethūsa est,** *a fountain which has the name Arethusa.*

3. **Faustulō eī fuit nōmen,** *Faustulus was his name.*

4. **diēs colloquiō dictus est,** *a day was set for a conference.*

5. **Germānī auxiliō ā Belgīs arcessītī sunt,** *the Germans were summoned by the Belgians for aid.*

6. **ūna rēs nostrīs magnō ūsuī erat,** *one thing was of great advantage to our men,* lit. *to our men for great advantage.*

7. **quīnque cohortēs castrīs praesidiō relīquit,** *he left five cohorts as a guard for the camp.*

8. **rēs tuae mihi maximae cūrae sunt,** *your interests are of the greatest concern to me.*

9. **cui bonō est,** *to whom is it of advantage?* lit. *for an advantage.*

10. **hōc mihi dētrīmentō est,** *this is a disadvantage to me.*

11. **genus litterārum meīs studiīs aptum,** *a kind of literature suited to my studies.*

12. **lēgēs secundissimās plēbeī, adversās nōbilitātī tulit,** *he proposed laws most favorable to the people, but hostile to the nobility.*

Remarks.

1. For the difference between the Dative of Possession and the Possessive Genitive, see Lesson XI, Remark 3.

2. The Dative of Possession is mainly used with reference to material possessions; the possession of mental qualities is more frequently indicated in other ways.

3. With **nōmen est** the name is very rarely attracted into the Dative in Cicero's writings, though quite commonly so attracted in later authors. Either construction, therefore, is quite idiomatic.

4. The chief verbs that take a Dative of Purpose besides **sum** are: **relinquō, dēligō, dīcō, mittō, veniō, habeō, dūcō.**

5. Among the commonest Datives of Purpose used with **esse** are: **auxiliō, cūrae, dētrīmentō, fraudī, lucrō, salūtī, impedīmentō, odiō, praesidiō.**

VOCABULARY.

abode, **domicilium, ī,** n.
aid, **subsidium, ī,** n.
captive, **captīvus, ī,** m.
death, **mors, mortis,** f.
harmless, **innoxius, a, um.**
hatred, **odium, ī,** n.
house, **domus, ūs,** f.
kind, **genus, eris,** n.
loyal, **fidēlis, e.**
neighbor, **vīcīnus, ī,** m.
period of life, **aetās, ātis,** f.
sailor, **nauta, ae,** m.
select, **dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
state, **cīvitās, ātis,** f.
wind, **ventus, ī,** m.
young man, **juvenis, is,** m.

EXERCISE.

1. My neighbors are most friendly to me. 2. Death is common to every period of life. 3. In every state

those who have no wealth envy the well-to-do. 4. Verres has many statues which he took away from the provincials. 5. The wind whose name is Aquilo is most adverse to sailors. 6. Your father has lands and houses in the vicinity of Rome. 7. These kinds of oratory are suited to young men. 8. The name of the man whom the Romans chose as praetor was Metellus. 9. One pupil will be better adapted to history, another to geometry. 10. The names of the sons of Tarquinius Superbus were Sextus and Arruns. 11. Caesar selected a place suitable for a camp. 12. Men who injure the state are an object of hatred to us. 13. Those who regard Catiline as a harmless citizen are my greatest source of anxiety.[1] 14. We sent as aid to you the two legions which we considered most loyal. 15. They chose this place as an abode. 16. The king sent these captives to Xerxes as a gift.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'are for the greatest anxiety to me.'

LESSON XI.

THE GENITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Genitive of Origin.** 196.

2. **Genitive of Material.** 197; A. & G. 344.

3. **Genitive of Possession.** 198. 1, 3; A. & G. 343 and *b*; H. 440. 1.

4. **Subjective Genitive.** 199; A. & G. 343. N. 1; H. 440. 1.

5. **Objective Genitive.** 200; A. & G. 347, 348; H. 440. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. **Mārcī fīlius,** *Marcus's son.*

2. **talentum aurī,** *a talent of gold.*

3. **signa decimae legiōnis,** *the standards of the tenth legion.*

4. **lībertātis causā,** *for freedom's sake.*

5. **amīcitiae grātiā,** *for friendship's sake.*

6. **manūs captīvōrum,** *the hands of the prisoners.*

7. **stultī est haec spērāre,** *it is (the part) of a fool to hope this.*

8. **angustī animī est amāre dīvitiās,** *it is (characteristic) of a narrow mind to love riches.*

9. **metūs parentum,** *the fears of parents.*

10. **questūs mulierum,** *the laments of the women.*

11. **studium virtūtis,** *the pursuit of virtue.*

12. **memoria bene factōrum,** *the recollection of good deeds,* lit. *of things well done.*

Remarks.

1. **Causā** is much commoner than **grātiā** in the sense *on account of, for the sake of.*

2. The Objective Genitive occurs most frequently in combination with nouns derived from verbs that govern the accusative; yet by an extension of usage we sometimes find the genitive used with nouns derived from verbs that govern other cases, *e.g.* **cōnsuētūdō hominum**, *intercourse with men* (*cf.* **cōnsuēscere cum hominibus**, *to associate with men*); **excessus vītae**, *departure from life* (*cf.* **excēdere ē vītā**, *to depart from life*).

3. The Genitive of Possession, as compared with the Dative of Possessor, gives emphasis to the *possessor;* the Dative emphasizes rather the *fact of possession*, *e.g.* **hortus meī patris est**, *the garden is my father's;* **mihi hortus est**, *I possess a garden.*

VOCABULARY.

ample, **amplus, a, um.**
arraignment, **accūsātiō, ōnis**, f.
bring under, **redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus**, const. with **sub** and acc.
character, nature, **nātūra, ae**, f.
excuse, **excūsātiō, ōnis**, f.
fall upon, **incidō, ere, incidī**, with dat. of indirect object.
hear, **audiō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
knowledge, **scientia, ae**, f.
leave, **relinquō, ere, līquī, līctus.**
longing, **dēsīderium, ī**, n.
meditate, **meditor, ārī, ātus sum.**
memory, **memoria, ae**, f.
shower, **imber, imbris**, m.
stone, **lapis, idis**, m.
touch, move, **moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus.**
withstand, sustain, **sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus.**

EXERCISE.

1. The inhabitants of that island were brought under the power of the Athenians. 2. Longing for you never leaves me. 3. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus[1] were the

sons of Cornelia. 4. The consul meditates an arraignment of Catiline's accomplices. 5. A shower of stones fell upon the soldiers. 6. Your memory of me will touch my father. 7. Cicero's house was torn down. 8. The Spartans did not withstand the enemy's attack. 9. Whose soldiers remained loyal? 10. The character of all states has ever been the same. 11. The excuses of these men seemed empty to me. 12. We shall leave our friends as the guardians of this city. 13. Do you consider this boy's knowledge ample? 14. The cries of the women and children were clearly heard.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the plural: **Graccchī.**

LESSON XII.

THE GENITIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Genitive of the Whole** ('Partitive Genitive'). 201 entire; A. & G. 346. *a*, 1–3, *c*, *e*; H. 440. 5 and N., 441, 442, 443.

2. **Genitive of Quality.** 203. 1–5; A. & G. 345. *a*, *b*; H. 440. 3.

3. **Appositional Genitive.** 202; A. & G. 343. *d*; H. 440. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. **quīnque mīlia passuum**, *five miles*, lit. *five thousands of paces.*

2. **quis nostrum**, *who of us?*

3. **quid est causae**, *what reason is there?*

4. **ūnus ex amīcīs nostrīs**, *one of our friends.*

5. **quot vōs estis**, *how many of you are there?*

6. **pertulī poenārum satis**, *I have endured enough penalties.*

7. **plūs malī**, *more mischief.*

8. **aliquid illūstre**, *something famous.*

9. **ubi terrārum erās**, *where in the world were you?*

10. **vir magnī animī**, *a man of high purpose.*

11. **hūjus modī cōnsilia**, *plans of this sort.*

12. **porticus trecentōrum pedum**, *a portico three hundred feet long*, lit. *of 300 feet.*

13. **quantī est aestimanda virtūs**, *how highly virtue ought to be prized!* lit. *of how much* (*value*).

14. **quantī aedēs ēmistī**, *at how high a price did you buy the house?*

15. **illae omnēs dissēnsiōnēs erant ejus modī**, *all those dissensions were of this kind.*

16. **nōmen pācis dulce est**, *the name (of) 'peace' is sweet.*

Remarks.

1. Observe that the Genitive of Quality when applied to persons is properly used only of *permanent* characteristics; *incidental* or *transitory* qualities cannot be indicated except by the ablative. See Lesson XVIII, Remark 1.

2. Note that the adjectives most frequently employed in connection with a genitive to denote quality are adjectives of amount (*e.g.* **magnus, maximus, summus, tantus**, and numerals); **ejus, hūjus**, *etc.*, in combination with **modī**, also occur frequently.

VOCABULARY.

beautiful, **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum.**
dead, **mortuus, a, um.**
eldest, **maximus nāțū.**
embankment, **agger, eris**, m.
excellent, **ēgregius, a, um.**
greatest, highest, **summus, a, um.**
hateful, **odiōsus, a, um.**
justice, **jūstitia, ae**, f.
name, **nōmen, inis**, n.
plan, **cōnsilium, ī**, n.
regard, consider, **exīstimō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
see, **videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus.**
sesterce, **sēstertius, ī**, m., gen. pl. **sēstertium**, Roman coin worth about 5 cents.
slay, **occīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.**
trench, **fossa, ae**, f.
yesterday, **herī.**

EXERCISE.

1. How much money did the eldest of these brothers lose? 2. Aristides was regarded as a man of the greatest justice. 3. Yesterday we walked fourteen

miles. 4. The name of king was always hateful to the Roman people. 5. Your brother promised me forty thousand sesterces. 6. Do you value these lands at a low price[1] or a high one? 7. How many thousand men were slain?[2] 8. We regard plans of that sort as of the smallest value.[1] 9. Two of the soldiers were left dead. 10. The soldiers dug a trench twelve feet deep and raised an embankment sixteen feet high. 11. Who of you will dishonor a man of so excellent character? 12. What more beautiful (thing) have you seen? 13. How many of these children were there? 14. A certain one of the tribunes had much power. 15. Miltiades, who routed many thousand Persians, was a general of the greatest valor.

Cicero's Oration for Roscius the Actor.

Cicero afterwards delivered a speech in behalf of another Roscius. This was Quintus Roscius the comedian. A certain man had had a slave whose name was Panurgus. This slave he had given to Roscius, who was teaching him the art of acting,[3] having promised his master half of all his earnings.[4] But by chance the slave was murdered, and his master now demanded of Roscius fifty thousand sesterces on account of that loss.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. The words for 'price' and 'value' are not to be rendered in Latin.
2. See Lesson II, Example 13.
3. *art of acting:* **ars cōmica.**
4. *all his earnings:* **omnis quaestūs,** lit. *of all gain.*

LESSON XIII.

THE GENITIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive with Adjectives. 204. 1–3; A. & G. 349 and *a*, *b*, 385. *c* and 2; H. 450, 451. 1, 2 and N. 1, 3.

2. Genitive with *meminī, reminīscor, oblīvīscor.* 206. 1, 2; A. & G. 350. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*; H. 454 and 1, 455.

EXAMPLES.

1. semper appetentēs glōriae atque avidī laudis fuistis, *you were always desirous of glory and eager for praise.*

2. vir bellōrum perītissimus, *a man most experienced in wars.*

3. habētis ducem memorem vestrī, *you have a leader mindful of you.*

4. omnia plēna lūctūs et maerōris fuērunt, *all things were full of mourning and sorrow.*

5. fuit hōc quondam proprium populī Rōmānī, *this was formerly characteristic of the Roman people.*

6. ipsa calamitās commūnis est utrīusque nostrum, *the calamity itself is common to each of us.*

7. tuī similis, *like you.*

8. hōc nōn vērī simile est, *this is not likely.*

9. tuī meminī, *I remember you.*

10. Cinnam meminī, *I recall Cinna.*

11. Epicūrī nōn licet oblīvīscī, *we cannot forget Epicurus.*

12. meministis illum diem, *you remember that day.*

13. **numquam oblīvīscar noctis illīus,** *I shall never forget that night.*

14. **oblīvīscor tuās injūriās,** *I forget your injuries.*

15. **reminīscēns veteris fāmae,** *remembering the old report.*

16. **haec reminīscitur,** *he remembers this.*

17. **multa meminī,** *I remember many things.*

Remarks.

1. While **meminī** and **oblīvīscor** take either the accusative or the genitive of the thing remembered or forgotten, yet in Cicero the genitive is much the commoner construction; but

2. Note that neuter pronouns (as **haec, illa, ea, ista, quae,** *etc.*) and adjectives used substantively (as **multa, pauca, omnia**) regularly stand in the accusative.

3. **Recordor** almost invariably takes the accusative; a genitive with this verb is extremely rare.

4. **Reminīscī** is rarely used, especially with an object denoting a person; but **reminīscēns** and **reminīscendī** regularly supply the missing participle and gerund of **meminī.**

VOCABULARY.

ancestors, **majōrēs, um,** m.
bitterness, **acerbitās, ātis,** f.
bloodshed, **caedēs, is,** f.
characteristic of, **proprius, a, um.**
civil, **cīvīlis, e.**
conspirators, **conjūrātī, ōrum,** m.
few, **paucī, ae, a.**
humanity, **hūmānitās, ātis,** f.
ignorant, **ignārus, a, um.**
illustrious, **illūstris, e.**
law-court, **basilica, ae,** f.
power, **potentia, ae,** f.
sorrow, **maeror, ōris,** m.
statue, **statua, ae,** f.
temple, **templum, ī,** n.

EXERCISE.

1. Do you bear in mind your illustrious ancestors? 2. Have you forgotten this battle? 3. The conspirators

were eager for power and wealth. 4. We remember few things. 5. The man whom you adjudged careless of the republic is mindful of his duty. 6. We have not forgotten Marius and Sulla. 7. Are you ignorant of the law and the statutes of your own state? 8. Remembering the bitterness of his former sorrow, he valued his new honors more highly. 9. Justice and humanity have ever been characteristic of the Roman people. 10. Those things which they remember are of small account. 11. The Roman Forum was full of temples, statues, and law-courts. 12. Those who remember the civil wars will never forget the bloodshed and sorrow of which they were the cause. 13. Those who are unmindful of their country are like you, Catiline. 14. The poet Ennius, whom you easily recall, was a friend of Cato, the Elder. 15. Have you forgotten all the things we heard?

LESSON XIV.

THE GENITIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive with *admoneō, commoneō, commonefaciō.* 207 and *a, b*; A. & G. 351; H. 456.

2. Genitive with Verbs of Judicial Action. 208. 1, 2, *a, b*; A. & G. 352 and *a*, 353. 1; H. 456 and 3, 4.

3. Genitive with Impersonal Verbs. 209. 1; A. & G. 354. *b, c*; H. 457.

4. Genitive with *misereor, miserēscō.* 209. 2; A. & G. 354. *a*; H. 457.

5. Genitive with *interest* and *rēfert.* 210; 211. 1–4; A. & G. 355 and *a*; H. 449. 1–4.

6. Genitive with Other Verbs. 212. 1, 2; A. & G. 356, 357. *a*; H. 458. 2, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. ipse tē veteris amīcitiae commonefacit, *he himself reminds you of your former friendship.*

2. dē studiīs nōs admonēs, *you remind us of our studies.*

3. haec tē admoneō, *I give you this admonition.*

4. Miltiadēs prōditiōnis est accūsātus, *Miltiades was accused of treason..*

5. tē avāritiae coarguō, *I convict you of greed.*

6. majestātis absolūtī sunt permultī, *very many have been acquitted of treason.*

7. capitis damnātus, *condemned on a capital charge.*

8. **pecūniae pūblicae est condemnātus**, *he was condemned on a charge of embezzlement*, lit. *of public money, i.e. of taking it.*

9. **tertiā parte agrī damnātī sunt**, *they were condemned (to pay) a third of their land.*

10. **capite damnātus est**, *he was condemned to death.*

11. **mē tuī et tuōrum līberum miseret**, *I pity you and your children.*

12. **mē stultitiae meae pudet**, *I am ashamed of my folly.*

13. **mē paenitet hōc fēcisse**, *I repent having done this.*

14. **miserēminī ejus**, *pity him.*

15. **hōc reī pūblicae interfuit**, *this concerned the commonwealth.*

16. **nostrā interest**, *it concerns us.*

17. **omnium nostrum interest**, *it concerns us all.*

18. **tuā parvī rēfert**, *it concerns you little.*

19. **indigeō tuī cōnsiliī**, *I need your counsel.*

Remarks.

1. **Moneō** in the best period is not construed with the genitive.

2. In Cicero **egeō** (with perhaps a single exception) is followed by the ablative of the thing needed; **indigeō** at all periods regularly takes the genitive.

3. In Cicero at least, — and probably also generally, — **interest** is much more commonly used than **rēfert**.

VOCABULARY.

act, **factum**, **ī**, n.
ashamed, it shames, **pudet**, **ēre**, **puduit**, impersonal.
at hand, be at hand, **adsum**, **esse**, **fuī**, **futūrus**.
concern, it concerns, **interest**, **esse**, **fuit**; **rēfert**, **rēferre**, **rētulit**, impersonal.
convict, **condemnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
cowardice, **ignāvia**, **ae**, f.
disaster, **clādēs**, **is**, f.
escape, **ēvādō**, **ere**, **vāsī**, **vāsum**.
greatly, **magnopere**.
help, assistance, **auxilium**, **ī**, n.

intention, **cōnsilium, ī,** n.
nevertheless, **tamen.**
remind, **admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.**
repent, be sorry, it repents, **paenitet, ēre, ituit,** impersonal.
snatch, snatch away, **ēripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus.**
traitor, **prōditor, ōris,** m.

EXERCISE.

1. I shall never be sorry for my acts or[1] my intentions. 2. The help you need is at hand. 3. I reminded you about the ring which you snatched from the woman. 4. Do you not pity these men who have been convicted of treason? 5. I gave my brother that warning. 6. All whom it greatly concerned were present. 7. Why do you remind us of this disaster? 8. That greatly concerned you all. 9. Caesar has been accused of the greatest cruelty. 10. This will concern us. 11. Pausanias, king of the Lacedaemonians, was acquitted on a capital charge. 12. Pity the children of such a father! 13. Who will convict us of theft? 14. Are you not ashamed of having spared this traitor? 15. The man whose life these judges had spared was nevertheless condemned to pay[2] six thousand sesterces. 16. You yourself will be ashamed of your cowardice. 17. No one who had been condemned to death escaped. 18. Does this[3] man repent of his error and crime? 19. We are all ashamed of you.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. By the Latin idiom, **neque.** 347. 2.
2. Omit 'to pay' in the Latin rendering.
3. **Huncine**: p. 50, footnote 2; A. & G. 146. *a.* N. 1.

LESSON XV.

THE ABLATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative of Separation.** 214 entire; A. & G. 400, 401, 402. *a*; H. 462, 465.

2. **Ablative of Source.** 215 entire; A. & G. 403. *a*; H. 467, 469. 1, 2.

3. **Ablative of Agent.** 216 entire; A. & G. 405; H. 468 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. **līberāmur mortis metū,** *we are freed from fear of death.*

2. **Dēmocritus oculīs sē prīvāvit,** *Democritus blinded himself,* lit. *deprived himself of his eyes.*

3. **quī omnia in pecūniā pōnet, honōre carēbit,** *he who centres everything in money will lack honor.*

4. **urbs nūda praesidiō,** *a city bare of defence.*

5. **urbem ā**[1] **tyrannō līberārunt,** *they delivered the city from the tyrant.*

6. **Caesar proeliō abstinēbat,** *Caesar refrained from fighting.*

7. **ā terrīs caelum sēcrēvit deus,** *the god separated the heaven from the earth.*

8. **Apollō Jove nātus est et Lātōnā,** *Apollo was born of Jupiter and Latona.*

9. **equestrī genere ortus est,** *he was born of an equestrian family.*

10. **uxōrem dūcit, ex**[2] **quā nātus est Themistoclēs,** *he married a wife, of whom was born Themistocles.*

11. **Belgae erant ortī ab Germānīs,** *the Belgians were sprung from the Germans.*

12. **hominēs ā spē dēsertī,** *men abandoned by hope.*

13. **dē hīs rēbus per**[3] **nūntiōs certior factus est Caesar,** *Caesar was informed of these things by messengers.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) Observe that **līberō** is construed with the ablative with **ā** (**ab**) when the reference is to a person.

2) The Ablative of Source is accompanied by the preposition **ex** when the source is indicated by a pronoun.

3) When a person is viewed not as an independent agent, but rather as one through whose instrumentality something is done, this relation is expressed by **per** with the accusative.

VOCABULARY.

burden, **onus, eris,** n.
cheat, **fraudō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
conquer, **vincō, ere, vīcī, victus.**
deliver, **līberō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
descended from, **ortus, a, um.**
disagree, **dissentiō, īre, sēnsī.**
exempt, **līber, a, um.**
expose, lay bare, **patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
keep away, ward off (tr.), **arceō, ēre, uī.**
lack, **careō, ēre, uī, itūrus.**
plots, **īnsidiae, ārum,** f.
relieve, **levō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
shelter, **tēctum, ī,** n., lit. *roof.*
strip, **exuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**

EXERCISE.

1. Have you not always disagreed with those who defend these acts? 2. He who shall not be subdued by toil will not be conquered by pleasure. 3. I will relieve all my friends of this burden. 4. Through the instru-

mentality of the Allobroges the plots of Catiline were exposed by the consul. 5. This man was cheated out of much money by you. 6. The camp was fortified by the soldiers of the tenth legion. 7. They stripped one of the soldiers of his arms. 8. How many Greek heroes were descended from Jupiter! 9. How many blessings there are which we lack! 10. Were these young men born of you? 11. He who is exempt from toil lacks the fruits of toil. 12. A Roman knight was kept for two days from food and shelter. 13. Cicero delivered his fellow-citizens from Catiline and his accomplices. 14. Horatius kept the Etruscans away from the bridge. 15. Romulus was born of Mars and Rhea Silvia.

The Career of Verres.

Gaius Verres was first quaestor, then praetor urbanus.[1] Afterwards he went as pro-praetor to Sicily, where he remained for nearly three years. During[2] all this time he was practising the most shameful crime on[3] the provincials. No one was exempt from his avarice, his cruelty, and his insults. The rich he plundered of money and works of art, the people he burdened with heavy imposts. The Sicilians, however, finally brought him to trial, and drove him into exile.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin **praetor urbānus.**
2. **Per** may be used here to emphasize the notion of duration.
3. **Use in** with the acc.

LESSON XVI.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative of Comparison.** 217. 1–4; A. & G. 406 and *a*, 407 and *c*; H. 471 and 1, 4.

2. **Ablative of Means.** 218; A. & G. 409; H. 476.

3. **Ablative with the Deponents, *ūtor, fruor, etc.*** 218. 1, A. & G. 410; H. 477. I.

4. **Ablative with *opus est.*** 218. 2; A. & G. 411 and *a*; H. 477. III.

5. **Ablative with *nītor, innīxus, frētus.*** 218. 3; A. & G. 431 and *a*; H. 476. 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. quid[1] est in homine ratiōne dīvīnius, *what is there in man diviner than reason?*

2. nihil rārius perfectō ōrātōre invenītur, *nothing is more rarely found than a finished orator.*

3. Lepidus quō multī fuērunt ducēs meliōrēs, *Lepidus than whom there were many better leaders.*

4. ego tibi magis dēditus sum quam tuō frātrī, *I am more devoted to you than to your brother.*

5. plūs septingentī captī sunt, *more than seven hundred were captured.*

6. tēcum plūs annum vīxit, *he lived with you more than a year.*

7. lātius opīniōne malum dissēminātum est, *the evil is more widely diffused than is thought.*

8. amīcī neque armīs neque aurō parantur, *friends are not won by arms or by gold.*

9. eā lēnitāte senātus est ūsus, *the senate exercised this indulgence.*

10. hāc eximiā fortūnā fruitur, *he enjoys this noteworthy fortune.*

11. celeritāte opus est, *there is need of speed.*

12. homō nōn grātiā nītitur, *the man does not depend on influence.*

13. frētus hūmānitāte vestrā, *relying upon your kindness.*

Remarks.

1. Cicero in his *Orations* (and probably also in his other works) confines the use of the Ablative of Comparison mainly to negative sentences and interrogative sentences implying a negative. No other writer, however, observes so strict a canon, and even in Cicero there is quite a percentage of exceptions. The ablative *must* be used in case of relative pronouns, *i.e.* always **quō, quibus,** — not **quam quī.** On the other hand, when the comparative is an *attributive* modifier of a noun in an oblique case, **quam** is used, and the proper form of the verb **esse** is expressed, as **verba Varrōnis hominis doctiōris quam fuit Claudius,** *the words of Varro, a more learned man than Claudius.*

2. Note that **ūtor** may take a second ablative (either noun or adjective) in the predicate relation, as **quō duce ūtēmur,** *whom shall we employ as leader?* **eō placidō ūtēris,** *you will find* (lit. *use*) *him tranquil.* The second ablative here bears the same relation to the first as a predicate accusative to the direct object.

VOCABULARY.

baneful, deadly, **capitālis, e.**
discourse, words, **ōrātiō, ōnis,** f.
duty, **officium, ī,** n.
exile, **exsilium, ī,** n.
impel, **impellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.**
like, **similis, e.**
month, **mēnsis, is,** m.
need, there is need, **opus est.**
nothing, **nihil.**
perform, **fungor, ī, fūnctus sum.**

produce, **prōdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
relying, **frētus, a, um.**
seldom, **rārō.**
soon, quickly, **cito.**
sweet, **dulcis, e.**
use, treat, find, **ūtor, ī, ūsus sum.**

EXERCISE.

1. Caesar often used the assistance of the Gauls. 2. This I ask of you, relying on our friendship. 3. Nothing is dearer to men than liberty. 4. You will need that. 5. The Roman state produced no men more illustrious than Publius Africanus and Gaius Laelius. 6. I had needed the help of the consul and the senate. 7. Nestor's words were sweeter than honey. 8. He performed the duty of a good citizen. 9. No one regards Herodotus as a more important writer than Thucydides. 10. The Romans seldom enjoyed peace. 11. A part of the cavalry came sooner than expected. 12. He found you more eager than your brother. 13. They are impelled by love of pleasure, than which nothing is more baneful. 14. Will you treat the Agrigentines as friends, the Syracusans as enemies? 15. Cicero remained in exile more than fifteen months. 16. My neighbor has a better house than mine. 17. You are more like your brother than (like) your father.

LESSON XVII.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative with** *miscēre*, *jungere*, *mūtāre*, *etc.* 222. *A*; A. & G. 413. *a*. N.; H. 474. 2.

2. **Ablative in Special Phrases.** 218. 7; H. 476. 4.

3. **Ablative with Verbs of *Filling* and Adjectives of *Plenty*.** 218. 8; A. & G. 409. *a*; H. 477. II.

4. **Ablative of Way by Which.** 218. 9; A. & G. 429. *a*; H. 476.

5. **Ablative of Cause.** 219 entire; A. & G. 404; H. 475.

6. **Ablative of Manner.** 220 entire; A. & G. 412 and *a*; H. 473. 3 and N.

EXAMPLES.

1. inest in ejus ōrātiōne mixta modestiā gravitās, *in his diction there is dignity mingled with modesty.*

2. bellum jūnctum miserrimā fugā, *war joined with most wretched flight.*

3. pāce bellum mūtāvit, *he changed war for peace.*

4. hostēs proeliō lacessīvit, *he offered battle to the enemy*, lit. *provoked the enemy with battle.*

5. Tullia carpentō in forum invecta est, *Tullia drove to the Forum in her chariot.*

6. castrīs sē tenuit, *he kept in camp.*

7. Sōcratēs fidibus canēbat, *Socrates used to play on the lyre*, lit. *with the lyre.*

8. **deus bonīs omnibus explēvit mundum,** *God has filled the universe with all blessings.*

9. **forum armātis mīlitibus refertum vīderat,** *he had seen the Forum filled with armed soldiers.*

10. **Aurēliā Viā profectus est,** *he set out by the Aurelian Way.*

11. **frūmentum flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat,** *he had brought up the grain in boats by way of the river Arar.*

12. **cīvitās Rōmāna avāritiā et lūxuriā labōrābat,** *the Roman state suffered because of avarice and self-indulgence.*

13. **ārdet dēsīderiō,** *he burns with longing.*

14. **meō jussū conjūrātī per forum ductī sunt,** *at my bidding the conspirators were led through the Forum.*

15. **cum virtūte,** *virtuously.*

16. **injūriā,** *unjustly.*

17. **magnā gravitāte loquitur,** *he speaks with great dignity.*

18. **vetere prōverbiō,** *according to the old saying.*

Remarks.

1. With **jungō, conjungō,** and **misceō,** the construction of the simple ablative occurs chiefly in combination with passive participles, **jūnctus, conjūnctus, mixtus,** *etc.*

2. The Ablative of Manner is best restricted to abstract words, such as **celeritās, dignitās, virtūs, prūdentia,** *etc.*

3. The Ablative of Accordance (see Example 18) appears also in such expressions as **meā sententiā, suīs mōribus, suā sponte** *etc.*

VOCABULARY.

change (of affairs), **rēs novae.**
fill, **compleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.**
keep in, confine, **teneō, ēre, uī.**
join, **jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctus.**
justly, **jūre.**
mingle, **misceō, ēre, miscuī, mixtus.**
offer battle, **proeliō lacessō, ere, lacessīvī, lacessītus,** lit. *provoke by battle.*

opinion, **sententia, ae**, f.
play, **lūdō, ere, lūsī, lūsum**; on an instrument, **canō, ere, cecinī, cantum.**
rejoice, **gaudeō, ēre, gāvīsus sum.**
ride, **vehor, ī, vectus sum.**
sally, make a sally, **ērumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus.**
trust, **cōnfīdō, ere, fīsus sum**, semi-dep.
uprightness, **probitās, ātis**, f.
whole, **tōtus, a, um.**

EXERCISE.

1. Verres's villa is filled with the statues which he took from the Sicilians. 2. The soldiers came with great speed. 3. In this man there was the greatest uprightness joined with the greatest wisdom. 4. In my opinion he who lives uprightly will be contented with his lot. 5. In these men, O citizens, you see crime mingled with cruelty. 6. Justly do they make this demand of me. 7. These old men play at dice. 8. The common people approved of Catiline's projects because of their desire of change. 9. Do you play the flute? 10. Will you not trust the wisdom of your friends? 11. Caesar, who had kept his soldiers in camp for the last five days, now offered battle to the Gauls. 12. Cicero rejoiced because of the death of Julius Caesar. 13. He rode on horseback.[1] 14. Those who set out for Capua went by the Appian Way. 15. The cavalry of the enemy found the ditches of the Romans already filled with brushwood. 16. The infantry, at the order of the general, made a sally by the gates. 17. These men have filled the fairest city of the whole world with the slaughter of citizens.

Cicero's Speeches against Verres.

Of[2] the six speeches which are entitled *Against Verres*, Cicero delivered only one. This is called the *Actio Prima*. After this had been delivered,[3] overwhelmed by the evidence Cicero had collected and by the witnesses which he had summoned to Syracuse from all parts of Sicily, Verres withdrew of his own accord into exile.

The remaining[4] five speeches Cicero wrote out and called *Actio Secunda*.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'by horse.'
2. See Lesson XII, Example 4.
3. Use the ablative absolute, **hāc habitā**, lit. *this having been delivered.*
4. Use **reliquus.**

LESSON XVIII.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative of Attendant Circumstance.** 221.

2. **Ablative of Accompaniment.** 222; A. & G. 413 and *a*; H. 473. 1; 474. N. 1.

3. **Ablative of Degree of Difference.** 223; A. & G. 414; H. 479; *cf.* B. 357. 1; A. & G. 424. *f*; H. 488.

4. **Ablative of Quality.** 224; A. & G. 415; H. 473. 2 and N. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. tuō perīculō jubeō librōs darī Varrōnī, *I bid the books be given Varro at your risk.*

2. rēs prōsperē gestae sunt auspiciō Ap. Claudī, *affairs were successfully managed under the auspices of Appius Claudius.*

3. pāce tuā dīxerim, *with your permission I would say.*

4. cum exercitū in Galliam contendit, *he hurries to Gaul with his army.*

5. cum duābus legiōnibus sequēbātur, *he followed with two legions.*

6. magnō exercitū profectus est, *he set out with a large army.*

7. ūnō diē longiōrem mēnsem faciunt, *they make the month one day longer*, lit. *longer by one day.*

8. paucīs post diēbus, *a few days afterwards.*

9. post quadriduum, *four days afterwards.*

10. paucōs ante annōs, *a few years before.*

11. **quō plūrēs erant, eō major caedēs fuit,** *the more there were, the greater was the slaughter.*

12. **erat flūmen difficilī trānsitū,** *there was a river difficult to cross,* lit. *of difficult passage.*

13. **Catilīna fuit ingeniō malō,** *Catiline was (a man) of a depraved disposition.*

14. **Agēsilāus fuit corpore exiguō,** *Agesilaus was of small figure.*

15. **mīlitēs erant bonō animō,** *the soldiers were of good courage.*

Remarks.

1. The Ablative of Quality primarily designates qualities which are more or less transitory. The observation sometimes made that the genitive denotes *internal* qualities, and the ablative *external* ones, is not sufficiently exact. In the phrase **hortātur ut bonō animō sint,** *he urges them to be of good courage*, the quality is internal: yet the genitive could not here be used; for while the quality is internal it is transitory. The theoretical distinction between the Genitive of Quality and the Ablative of Quality is that the genitive denotes *permanent*, the ablative *transitory* qualities. Yet where ambiguity would not result the ablative may be used to denote a permanent quality. Thus one may say **vir summae virtūtis** or **summā virtūte,** *a man of the highest character.*

In all numerical designations of *weight, dimension, etc.*, the genitive is used.

VOCABULARY.

begin (a thing), **īnstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
case, **causa, ae,** f.
celebrate, **celebrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
courage, spirit, **animus, ī,** m.
damage, **dētrīmentum, ī,** n.
declare, **indīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
finish, **fīniō, īre, fīnīvī, fīnītus.**
funeral rites, **fūnera, um,** n.
head, **caput, itis, n.**
indulgence, **venia, ae,** f.
perceive, **sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus.**
resist, **resistō, ere, restitī.**
risk, **perīculum, ī,** n.
slave, **servus, ī,** m.
undertake, **suscipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**

EXERCISE.

1. Ten days previously he had crossed this river with all his troops. 2. He is a man of the greatest uprightness. 3. War was then begun with great damage to[1] those who had declared it.[2] 4. Soldiers who are of good courage will resist the enemy. 5. You will set out with all your followers. 6. Have you a slave of this name? 7. They celebrated his funeral rites with much weeping. 8. He was a man of large head and keen eyes. 9. At whose risk did I undertake this case? 10. The temple of Aesculapius is five miles distant from the city. 11. With your indulgence I will finish the speech that I began. 12. The nearer you are[3] to the enemy, the better you perceive their strength. 13. The embassadors of the Allobroges went upon the Mulvian bridge with a large retinue. 14. The life of philosophers has much more good than evil. 15. Caesar followed the Helvetii with four legions at a great interval.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the genitive, 'damage of those'; *i.e.* on the part of those.

2. Do not express 'it' in Latin.

3. In the Latin this idea is expressed by means of **absum**, followed by **ā** with the ablative, lit. 'the nearer you are distant from the enemy.'

LESSON XIX.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative of Price.** 225 entire; A. & G. 416, 417 and *c*; H. 478.

2. **Ablative of Specification.** 226 entire; A. & G. 418; H. 480.

3. **Ablative Absolute.** 227. 1, 2; A. & G. 419 and *a*, 420; H. 489 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. haec omnia signa sēstertium sex mīlibus vēndita sunt, *all these statues were sold for six thousand sesterces.*

2. quantī hās aedēs ēmistī? minimō, '*at what price did you buy this house?*' '*Very cheap.*'

3. hī agrī magnō vēneunt, *these lands sell for a high price.*

4. illī agrī plūris vēniērunt, *those lands sold for more.*

5. Helvētiī reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, *the Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in valor.*

6. tū temporibus errāstī, *you made a mistake as to the time.*

7. Ennius, ingeniō maximus, arte rudis, *Ennius, greatest in genius, but clumsy in art.*

8. omnēs exsiliō aut morte dignōs jūdicāvit, *he judged all worthy of death or exile.*

9. num hominem majōrem nātū contemnis, *do you scorn an older man?*

10. **M. Messallā M. Pīsōne cōnsulibus**, *in the consulship of Marcus Messalla and Marcus Piso.*

11. **mē jūdice**, *in my judgment*, lit. *I being judge.*

12. **libīdine dominante nūllus locus est temperantiae**, *if lust is master, there is no place for self-control.*

13. **perditīs omnibus rēbus virtūs sē sustentāre potest**, *though everything is lost, yet Virtue can maintain herself.*

Remarks.

1. Observe that in Latin the Ablative Absolute largely occurs where in English we employ subordinate clauses. Of the various kinds of clauses thus occurring, temporal clauses are by far the most frequent.

VOCABULARY.

age, **aetās, ātis**, f.
character, **mōrēs, um**, m.
delight, **dēlectō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
exceed, **antecellō, ere**, with dat. of person.
kindness, **benignitās, ātis**, f.
neglect, **neglegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus.**
pity, **misericordia, ae**, f.
prosperous, **prōsper, a, um.**
put to confusion, **perturbō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
reign, **rēgnum, ī**, n.
religion, **religiō, ōnis**, f.
sell, **vēndō, ere, didī, ditus.**
severity, **sevēritās, ātis**, f.
unworthy, **indignus, a, um.**

EXERCISE.

1. Who of you is the oldest? 2. The reign of Tullus Hostilius was not prosperous, since religion had been neglected. 3. These lands were sold for sixty thousand sesterces. 4. You shall not lack assistance while I am alive. 5. Those things especially delight us which are bought for a lower price. 6. If the gods help us and

the consuls give heed, we shall be free. 7. Did you not buy this horse at a low price? 8. Having made an attack, the enemy quickly put our soldiers to confusion. 9. I bought the horse for three thousand sesterces. 10. Are those worthy of kindness who have shown themselves unworthy of confidence? 11. My friend exceeds all in age, honor, and authority. 12. Who considers you worthy of praise? 13. They are all similar in character. 14. He was thought worthier of pity than of severity.

LESSON XX.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative of Place Where.** 228 entire; A. & G. 426. 3, 427. 3, 429. 1, 2; H. 483; 485. 2.

2. **The Locative Case.** 232. 1, 2; 169. 4; A. & G. 427. 3 and *a*; 282. *d*; H. 483; 484. 1, 2; 483. 2.

3. **Ablative of Place from Which.** 229 entire; A. & G. 426. 1, 427. 1, 428. *a*, *b*; H. 461, 462 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. in urbe, *in the city.*
2. in Graeciā, *in Greece.*
3. Carthāginī, *at Carthage.*
4. Athēnīs, *at Athens.*
5. Curibus, *at Cures.*
6. Tarquiniīs, *at Tarquinii.*
7. hīs locīs, *in these places.*
8. tōtā prōvinciā, *in the whole province.*
9. rūrī, *in the country.*
10. terrā marīque, *on land and sea.*
11. Rōmae, *at Rome.*
12. Corinthī, *at Corinth.*
13. Rhodī, *at Rhodes.*
14. domī, *at home.*
15. humī, *on the ground.*
16. Antiochiae, celebrī quondam urbe, *at Antioch, once a famous city.*

17. Albae, in urbe opportūnā, *at Alba, a convenient city.*

18. ex prōvinciā rediit, *he returned from the province.*

19. ex Syriā dēcessit, *he withdrew from Syria.*

20. Athēnīs profectus est, *he set out from Athens.*

21. domō fugientēs *fleeing from home.*

22. Teānum abest ā Lārīnō xviii mīlia passuum, *Teanum is eighteen miles distant from Larinum.*

23. ā Gergoviā dēcessit, *he withdrew from the neighborhood of Gergovia.*

24. Tusculō, ex clārissimō oppidō, *from Tusculum, a most famous town.*

VOCABULARY.

across, **trāns**, prep. with acc.
born, be born, **nāscor, ī, nātus sum.**
distant, be distant, **absum, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.**
drive away, **expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.**
happen, **fīō, fierī, factus sum.**
hurry, **contendō, ere, ī, tentus.**
lead away, **dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
live, dwell, **habitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
pitch, **pōnō, ere, posuī, positus.**
Sibyl, **Sibylla, ae**, f.
stay, **maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.**
village, **vīcus, ī**, m.
withdraw, **dēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.**

EXERCISE.

1. Manlius had pitched his camp in Etruria. 2. He will return to Rome from the country. 3. There were famous cities in Asia. 4. Fabius led his troops away from the neighborhood of Tarentum. 5. The Germans live in villages. 6. Jugurtha withdrew from Italy. 7. He died at Corinth, a city of Achaea. 8. Athens is

sixty miles distant from Corinth. 9. Apollo and Diana were born at Delos. 10. The father drove his son from home. 11. He staid three days at Bibracte. 12. He led his soldiers from Gaul across the Rhine into Germany. 13. These things happened at Corioli. 14. Caesar hurried from Aquileia, a town of the Veneti, into Gaul. 15. The Sibyl lived at Cumae. 16. Horace had a villa at Tibur. 17. This king died at Gades. 18. Two consuls perished at Mutina.

Catiline.

Lucius Sergius Catiline was descended from an old patrician family. His early youth[1] and young manhood[2] were stained with every vice and crime. He not only killed his brother-in-law,[3] Quintus Caecilius, but, as the story went,[4] had murdered his own wife and son. Nevertheless in the consulship of Lucius Metellus and[5] Quintus Marcius he was chosen praetor, and two years afterwards returned to Rome from Africa and sought the consulship.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *early youth:* **adulēscentia, ae,** f.
2. *young manhood:* **juventūs, ūtis,** f.
3. *brother-in-law:* **frāter uxōris.**
4. *as the story went:* **ut fāma tenēbat,** lit. *as report obtained.*
5. **et** is omitted with the names of consuls when the praenomen (*e.g.* Lucius, Quintus) is expressed.

LESSON XXI.

ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Ablative of Time at Which.** 230. 1–3; A. & G. 423 and 1; H. 486.

2. **Ablative of Time within Which.** 231; A. & G. 423, 424. *a*; H. 487 and 1.

3. **Roman Dates.** 371, 372; A. & G. 631; H. 754; 755.

EXAMPLES.

1. Castoris aedēs eōdem annō Īdibus Quīntīlibus dēdicāta est, *the temple of Castor was dedicated in the same year, on the Ides of July.*

2. vōta erat Latīnō bellō, *it had been vowed in the Latin War.*

3. hās ōrātiōnēs Lūdīs scrīpsī, *I wrote these speeches at the time of the Games.*

4. eōrum adventū equōs Germānīs distribuit, *at their arrival he distributed horses among the Germans.*

5. in bellō, *in time of war.*

6. prīmō bellō Pūnicō, *in the First Punic War.*

7. tribus hōrīs Rōmam veniētis, *within three hours you will come to Rome.*

8. paucīs diēbus revertar, *I shall return within a few days.*

9. in sex mēnsibus prōmissa sunt ducenta talenta, *in six months two hundred talents were promised.*

10. bis in die, *twice a day.*

11. **quadriduō mors Rōscī Chrȳsogonō nūntiātur**, *within four days Roscius's death was reported to Chrysogonus.*

12. **ante diem octāvum Īdūs Novembrēs**, *on the 6th of November*, lit. *on the eighth day before the Ides* (strictly the seventh day before the Ides, which were the 13th).

Remarks.

1. Observe that words not primarily denoting a period of time, as **pāx**, *peace*, **bellum**, *war*, commonly require the preposition **in** to denote time *at which*, unless they are accompanied by a modifier (adjective, demonstrative, or genitive). Thus **in bellō**, *in war*, but **prīmō bellō Pūnicō**, *in the First Punic War.*

2. **In bellō**, *in war*, is to be distinguished in meaning and use from **bellī**. The former phrase is essentially *temporal* in meaning, — *in time of war*, while **bellī** is rather *local*, and means *in the field;* it occurs almost exclusively in combination with **domī**, *at home*, as **domī bellīque**, *at home and in the field.*

3. To denote time *within which, in the course of which*, the preposition **in** is almost invariably employed when the clause contains a distributive numeral (**bis, bīnī**; **ter, ternī**) or **saepe.**

4. **Bīduō, trīduō, quadriduō**, and **bienniō, trienniō, quadriennīō**, are regularly used instead of **duōbus diēbus, duōbus annīs**, *etc.* Compare Lesson VII, Remark 4.

VOCABULARY.

choose, elect, **creō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
close, **claudō, ere, clausī, clausus.**
former, **superior, us.**
fortification, **mūnītiō, ōnis**, f.
fruit, **frūctus, ūs**, m.
Kalends, **Kalendae, ārum**, f.
last, **proximus, a, um.**
life, **vīta, ae**, f.
March, of March, **Mārtius, a, um.**
night, **nox, noctis**, f.
only, **tantum.**
reap, **percipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**
three times, thrice, **ter.**
time, **tempus, oris**, n.
twice, **bis.**
watch, **vigilia, ae**, f.

EXERCISE.

1. Alexander was born on this night. 2. He died last month in Africa. 3. He set out from camp in the third watch. 4. In the Second Punic War Scipio conquered Hannibal near Carthage. 5. Within three days these envoys will come to Caesar in Gaul. 6. In the course of so many years the temple of Janus was closed only three times. 7. In his seventieth year Ennius made this boast.[1] 8. Twice a month he used to[2] send letters to Rome. 9. I received your letter on the Kalends of March. 10. At this election Cicero and Antonius were chosen consuls. 11. Within a few months we shall set forth from this city and go to Athens. 12. Men are happier in peace than in war. 13. In old age we reap the fruits of our former life. 14. At that time the city lacked fortifications. 15. Augustus died on the 19th of August.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'boasted this.' See Lesson V, Example 7.
2. Use the imperfect tense.

LESSON XXII.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Adjectives used Substantively.** 236–238; A. & G. 288 and *a*, *b*; 289. *a*, *b*; H. 494, 495.

2. **Adjectives with the Force of Adverbs.** 239; A. & G. 290; H. 497 and 1.

3. **Special Uses of the Comparative and Superlative.** 240. 1–4; A. & G. 291. *a*, *b*; 292; H. 498; 499.

4. **Adjectives denoting a Special Part of an Object.** 241. 1; A. & G. 293; H. 497. 4.

5. **Prīmus** = *first who*; **ultimus** = *last who*; *etc.* 241. 2; A. & G. 290; H. 497. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. **sēcēdant improbī, sēcernant sē ā bonīs,** *let the bad withdraw, let them separate themselves from the good.*

2. **omnēs stultī,** *all the foolish.*

3. **omnia,** *all things.*[1]

4. **Caesar suōs castrīs tenuit,** *Caesar kept his men in camp.*

5. **homō doctus,** *a scholar.*

6. **honestum,** *virtue.*

7. **aliquid novī,** *something new,*[2] *some news.*

8. **laetī dēcēdunt,** *they gladly withdraw.*

9. **sublīmis raptus est,** *he was snatched up on high.*

10. **Vespasiānus pecūniae avidior fuit,** *Vespasian was too eager for money.*

11. **ejus auctōritās vel maxima erat,** *his authority was the very greatest.*

12. **cōntiō fuit vērior quam grātior,** *the speech was more true than it was acceptable.*

13. **extrēmā hieme,** *in the latter part of winter.*

14. **summus mōns,** *the top of the mountain.*

15. **Cicerō prīmus philosophiam ē Graeciā in Latium trādūxit,** *Cicero was the first to transplant philosophy from Greece to Latium.*

16. **hanc urbem prīmam adiī,** *this was the first city that I visited.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) In other cases than the nominative and accusative this idea is best expressed by means of **rēs**, *e.g.* **omnium rērum**, *of all things;* **omnibus rēbus**, *by all things.* **Omnium, omnibus, parvōrum, parvīs**, and similar forms would be ambiguous in gender.

2) Lit. *something of new,* — Genitive of the Whole.

VOCABULARY.

arrogant, **īnsolēns, entis.**
assemble (intr.), **conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum.**
bring, **afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus.**
carry, **portō, āre āvī, ātus.**
confident, **cōnfīdēns, entis.**
keen, **ācer, ācris, ācre.**
march out, **ēgredior, ī, gressus sum.**
(numbers), in great numbers, **frequēns, entis.**
poor, **pauper, eris.**
province, **prōvincia, ae,** f.
surrender, **trādō, ere, didī, ditus.**
take possession, **possīdō, ere, sēdī, sessus.**
unwilling, **invītus, a, um.**

EXERCISE.

1. The rich often forget the poor. 2. At the end of winter Caesar led his troops out of winter quarters.

3. The Gauls unwillingly surrendered themselves to the Roman commander. 4. This woman was the last person I saw. 5. The troops had become rather arrogant on account of their victory. 6. He who pursues wealth and pleasure pursues trifles. 7. This orator is more eloquent than keen. 8. The people assembled in great numbers in the midst of the Forum. 9. Duilius was the first to conquer the Carthaginians in a naval battle. 10. All who were present thought the orator rather haughty. 11. The soldiers took possession of all things which they found in this province. 12. Our men marched out from camp and carried with them all their belongings.[1] 13. What news have these messengers brought from Gaul? 14. Roman soldiers often went eagerly into the very greatest dangers.

Catiline (*continued*).

Disappointed in this hope,[2] he formed a conspiracy of all the most abandoned men whom he found at Rome. Of these some were veterans of Sulla, who had squandered the money received for military service; others were young nobles[3] who had lost their fortunes, and were eager for a revolution. Relying on the help of these, he sought the consulship a second time. Cicero and Antonius, however, were chosen in his stead.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin *all their* (*things*), neuter plural of **suus**.
2. **Hāc spē dējectus**, lit. *driven away from this hope*.
3. *young nobles:* **juvenēs nōbilēs**.

LESSON XXIII.

PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Personal Pronouns.** 242. 1, 2, 4; A. & G. 295. *a*, *b*; H. 500 and 4.

2. **Reflexive Pronouns.** 244 entire; A. & G. 299 and *a*, 300. 1, 2, 301. *a*, *b*; H. 503 and 3, 4; 504.

3. **Reciprocal Pronouns.** 245; A. & G. 301. *f*; H. 502. 1.

4. ***Hīc*, *Ille*, *Iste*.** 246. 1–5; A. & G. 297. *a–c*; 296. *a*; H. 505 and 1; 506. 1; 507 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. **quis vestrum,** *who of you?*

2. **dux memor vestrī,** *a leader mindful of you.*

3. **fortūna omnium nostrum,** *the fortunes of us all.*

4. **sē dīligit,** *he loves himself.*

5. Alexander Clītum familiārem suum interēmit, *Alexander killed Clitus, his own comrade.*

6. Metellus lēgātīs persuādet ut Jugurtham sibi[1] trāderent, *Metellus persuaded the envoys to hand over Jugurtha to him.*

7. mē mīsit ut haec nūntiem suae[1] uxōrī, *he has sent me to announce these things to his wife.*

8. suum cuique tribuendum est, *to each must be assigned his own.*

9. nōs nostraque dēfendimus, *we defend ourselves and our possessions.*

10. **inter nōs colloquimur**, *we converse with each other.*

11. **puerī amant inter sē**, *the boys love each other.*

12. **contrōversiās inter sē mīlitēs habuērunt**, *the soldiers had disputes with each other.*

13. **hōc in tuā, illud in deōrum manū est**, *the latter is in your power, the former in that of the gods.*

14. **Themistoclēs hīs verbīs epistulam mīsit**, *Themistocles sent a letter (couched) in the following words.*

15. **haec**[2] **mea culpa est**, *this is my fault.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) **Sibi** and **suae** illustrate the use of the indirect reflexive.

2) **Haec** is here attracted from **hōc** to the gender of the predicate noun; such attraction of the pronoun is the rule in Latin.

Remarks.

1. **Suī** is regularly employed like **meī** and **tuī** as an Objective Genitive. To indicate the whole of which a part is taken the Latin may use either **ex sē** or **suōrum**, *e.g.* **multōs ex sē** or **multōs suōrum mīsērunt**, *they sent many of their own number.*

2. Observe that in such expressions as **inter sē amant**, *they love each other*, no direct object is expressed.

VOCABULARY.

congratulate, **grātulor, ārī, ātus sum**, with dat.

distribute, **distribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**

either, either one (of two), **uter-vīs, utravīs, utrumvīs.**

honor, **honōrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**

impious, **impius, a, um.**

listen to, **audiō, īre, īvī, ītus**, with acc.

love, **amō, āre, āvī, ātus.**

mention, make mention, **meminī, meminisse**, with gen. of person.

piety, **pietās, ātis, f.**

safety, **salūs, ūtis,** f.
strength, **vīrēs, ium,** f.
welcome, **grātus, a, um.**
words, utterances, **dicta, ōrum,** n.
worship, **veneror, ārī, ātus sum.**

EXERCISE.

1. He is loved and honored by his own friends. 2. Do you regard this as pleasure? 3. Your longing for us is very welcome to my brother and me. 4. That is a life full of joy and gladness. 5. I have less strength than either one of you. 6. Listen, my friends, to the following words of Plato the philosopher. 7. Who of us has seen your brother? 8. You have made mention of Pompey and Cicero, the former a famous general, the latter an orator worthy of the highest praise. 9. Is not the safety of you all dearer to me than my life? 10. This is piety, to worship the gods and respect one's parents.[1] 11. Have you been mindful of me? 12. No. I have forgotten you. 13. The Romans lost forty of their own number. 14. They distributed the provinces among themselves. 15. Why have you not freed yourselves of this tyrant? 16. These impious men were congratulating each other. 17. They indulge themselves and all their desires.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *one's parents:* 'one's' is not to be translated.

LESSON XXIV.

PRONOUNS (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Is.** 247. 1–4; A. & G. 297. *d*; H. 508 and 1, 2, 4.
2. **Īdem.** 248. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. *b*; 384. N. 2; H. 508. 3, 5.
3. **Ipse.** 249. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. *c* and N. 1, *f*; H. 509. 1, 3.
4. **Quis** (Indefinite). 252. 1; A. & G. 310; H. 512 and 1.
5. **Aliquis.** 252. 2; A. & G. 311; H. 512.
6. **Quīdam.** 252. 3 and *a*; A. & G. 310; H. 512. 6.

EXAMPLES.

1. in eīs urbibus quae ad sē[1] dēfēcerant praesidia impōnit, *he puts garrisons in those cities which had deserted to him.*

2. Metellus is quī multōs dēterruit, *Metellus, he who deterred many.*

3. moram spērārunt, id quod assecūtī sunt, *they hoped for delay, a thing which they attained.*

4. num eam vīdistī, *you didn't see her, did you?*

5. nūllae me fābulae dēlectant nisi Plautī, *no plays delight me except those of Plautus.*

6. exempla quaerimus et ea recentia, *we are seeking precedents and that too recent ones.*

7. nihil est līberāle quod nōn idem jūstum, *nothing is noble which is not likewise just.*

8. ego idem sentiō quod[2] tū, *I think the same as you.*

9. **ipsa spēs eōs sustentābat,** *hope alone supported them.*

10. **ā multīs ipsa virtūs contemnitur,** *by many even virtue is scorned.*

11. **ipsae dēfluēbant corōnae,** *the garlands fell down of their own accord.*

12. **sē ipse continēre nōn potest,** *he cannot contain himself.*

13. **sī quid in tē peccāvī, ignōsce,** *if I have done you any injury, forgive me.*

14. **mulier quaedam,** *a certain woman.*

15. **timiditāte quādam,** *with a sort of shrinking.*

16. **aliquid dīvīnum,** *something divine.*

17. **aliquis dīcet,** *someone will say.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) **Se** illustrates the indirect reflexive.

2) The English 'same as' is regularly expressed in Latin by **īdem quī**, less frequently by **īdem ac (atque)**.

VOCABULARY.

admire, **admīror, ārī, ātus sum.**
borders, **fīnēs, ium,** m.
deliver (a speech), **habeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
depend, **nītor, ī, nīsus** or **nīxus sum.**
dictator, **dictātor, ōris,** m.
elevated, **excelsus, a, um.**
embezzlement, **pecūlātus, ūs,** m.
envy, **invideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus,** construed with dat.
hope for, **spērō, āre, āvī, ātus,** with acc.
immortality, **immortālitās, ātis,** f.
lofty, **altus, a, um.**
praiseworthy, **laudābilis, e.**
proscribe, **prōscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.**
weak, **dēbilis, e.**
witness, **testis, is,** c.

EXERCISE.

1. The Roman soldiers depended merely[1] upon their valor. 2. There dwells in us a certain longing for

immortality. 3. The dictator gave to his friends the goods of those whom he had proscribed. 4. Virtue has in itself something lofty and elevated. 5. Do you not admire their[2] bravery? 6. Is anything more praiseworthy than steadfastness? 7. Why do you envy them? 8. Do you praise your own selves? 9. I saw Verres, the one who plundered the citizens of their property and the temples of their statues. 10. This is beneficence, which we likewise call kindness. 11. He was convicted of embezzlement, a thing which all the provincials hoped for. 12. These witnesses have come of their own accord from all parts of Sicily. 13. We set out from the borders of Gaul with one legion and that too a weak one. 14. On that very day he was accused of treason by the men whose friendship he enjoyed. 15. Have you ever heard of more famous deeds than those of Alexander? 16. He has delivered a speech in almost the same words as I used myself.

Catiline (*continued*).

These events[3] (only) made Catiline the more eager. He enlisted new adherents[4] and made levies in all parts of Italy. But[5] through Fulvia, the friend of Curius, Cicero learned everything[6] that the conspirators did, and successfully thwarted all Catiline's plots. Finally he assembled the Senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the 8th of November, and openly accused Catiline of treason. On that very night the latter withdrew from the city.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'on valor itself.'

2. *their:* can **suus** be used here?

3. *these events:* **haec**, lit. *these* (*things*).

4. *enlisted new adherents:* **plūrēs ad sē adjūnxit**, lit. *joined more* (*men*) *to himself.*

5. **autem**, which usually stands second in its clause, regularly follows a prepositional phrase.

6. **omnia.**

LESSON XXV.

PRONOUNS (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Quisquam.** 252. 4; A. & G. 312; H. 513.
2. **Quisque.** 252. 5; A. & G. 313 and *a*; H. 515.
3. **Nēmō.** 252. 6; A. & G. 314. 1, 2.
4. **Alius, Alter.** 253. 1–3; A. & G. 315 and *c*; H. 516 and 1.
5. **Cēterī.** 253. 4; A. & G. 315.
6. **Reliquī.** 253. 5; A. & G. 315.
7. **Nesciŏ quis.** 253. 6; A. & G. 575. *d*; H. 512, 7.
8. **Uterque.** 355. 2; A. & G. 313; H. 516. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. **nōn eguit cōnsiliō cūjusquam,** *he did not need the advice of anyone.*

2. **neque quicquam est optātius,** *nor is anything more desirable.*

3. **sī quidquam fierī potest,** *if anything can be done.*

4. **pecūnia semper ā clārissimō quōque contempta est,** *money has ever been despised by all the most distinguished men*, lit. *by each most distinguished man.*

5. **tertiō quōque verbō,** *at every other word.*

6. **nēmō bonus,** *no good man.*

7. **nēminem probat,** *he approves no one.*

8. **tribūnum aliī gladiīs adoriuntur, aliī fūstibus,** *some attack the tribune with swords, others with clubs.*

9. **alter absolūtus est, alter sē ipse condemnāvit,** *the one was acquitted, the other condemned himself.*

10. **alius in aliā rē est magis ūtilis,** *one person is more useful in one thing, another in another.*

11. **cēterī Siculī ultōrem suārum injūriārum invēnērunt,** *the rest of the Sicilians found an avenger of their wrongs.*

12. **fēcērunt idem reliquī,** *the rest did the same.*

13. **reliqua attendite,** *listen to the remainder.*

14. **nesciŏ quō pactō,** *somehow or other.*

15. **excōgitāvit nesciŏ quid,** *he thought out something or other.*

16. **apud poētam nesciŏ quem,** *in some poet or other.*

17. **utraque castra bene mūnīta sunt,** *both camps were well fortified.*

18. **uterque hōrum,** *each of these.*

Remarks.

1. **Aliquis**, as well as **quisquam**, is used in negative sentences, though much less frequently, and with its regular force of *some one*. Thus **nōn eget cōnsiliō alicūjus** means: *he does not need the advice of some one, i.e.* some individual. This sentence is the negation of **eget cōnsiliō alicūjus**, *he needs the advice of some individual.* **Nōn eget cōnsiliō cūjusquam**, on the other hand, constitutes a more general denial, — *he does not need the advice of anybody* (*at all*).

VOCABULARY.

bestow, **tribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
Ceres, **Cerēs, eris,** f.
completely, **plānē.**
deeply, **penītus.**
faith, **fidēs, eī,** f.
imbue, **imbuō, ere, buī, ūtus.**
jump down, **dēsiliō, īre, siluī.**
no (with adjectives used substantively), **nēmō,** defective.
pass, **angustiae, ārum,** f.
private, **prīvātus, a, um.**
satisfy, **satis faciō, ere, fēcī, factus,** with dat.
seize, take possession of, **occupō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
trouble, harass, **vexō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
vessel, **nāvis, is,** f., abl. **nāvī.**

EXERCISE.

1. Some blamed Caesar's acts, others praised them. 2. He will place a guard over each of you. 3. Nor has any one been found more friendly to you than I. 4. Both passes had been seized by his troops. 5. [1] If praise was ever justly bestowed on anyone it was upon Fabius. 6. Somehow or other we never find anything that completely satisfies us. 7. He will not say anything, will he? 8. The orator who used these words was defending some case or other. 9. If anything has been said by any one of you, you will regret it. 10. Six have already been convicted of theft; the remaining three we will now accuse. 11. All the best men are deeply imbued with faith in immortality. 12. From Syracuse and the other cities of Sicily came those who had been plundered by Verres. 13. Each [2] one is troubled by his own wickedness. 14. The soldiers jumped down into the water, some from one vessel, others from another. 15. No good man will ever defend you. 16. Some were shouting one thing, others another. 17. In one place he saw our men surrounded by the enemy, in another already put to flight. 18. The one statue he took from the temple of Ceres, the other from a private house.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'praise was justly bestowed on Fabius, if ever upon anybody.'

2. In this idiom the proper form of **suus** regularly stands immediately before that of **quisque**.

LESSON XXVI.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **The Present.** 259. 1–4; A. & G. 465, 466, 467, 469; H. 532 and 1, 2, 3; 533. 1; 530.

2. **The Imperfect.** 260. 1–4; A. & G. 470, 471. *a–c*; H. 534 and 1, 2, 3; 535. 1; 530.

3. **The Future.** 261. 1, 2; A. & G. 472 and *b*; H. 536.

4. **The Perfect.** 262. *A* and *B*; A. & G. 473, 476; H. 537. 1, 2, 4.

5. **The Pluperfect.** 263; A. & G. 477; H. 539.

6. **The Future Perfect.** 264 and *a*; A. & G. 478; H. 540 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. dum vītant vitia, in contrāria currunt, *while they try to avoid (some) faults, they rush into opposite ones.*

2. tē jam dūdum hortor, *I have long been urging you.*

3. Sāturnālibus mūnera dīvidēbat, *at the Saturnalia he used to distribute presents.*

4. multitūdō terrēbat eum clāmōre, *the crowd tried to frighten him by shouting.*

5. jam dūdum flēbam, *I had already long been weeping.*

6. lēgātōs interrogābat, *he kept asking the envoys.*

7. Graecī hanc urbem tum tenēbant, *the Greeks were at that time holding this city.*

8. **multās C. Caesaris virtūtēs cognōvī**, *I am acquainted with many virtues of Gaius Caesar.*

9. **quem ad modum cōnsuēvērunt**, *as they are accustomed.*

10. **scrībam epistulam, cum redieris**, *I will write the letter when you have returned.*

VOCABULARY.

acquainted, be acquainted with, **cognōvī** (**cognōscō, ere, nōvī, cognitus**).
crush, **opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus.**
declare, **dēclārō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
demand, **postulō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
individually, **virītim**, lit. *man by man.*
overthrow, **ēvertō, ere, vertī, versus.**
public, **pūblicus, a, um.**
second time, **iterum.**
shepherd, **pāstor, ōris**, m.
weapons, **arma, ōrum**, n.
write, **scrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.**

EXERCISE.

1. Cato the Elder kept declaring, "Carthage must be destroyed." 2. Somehow or other men of that sort had long been envied by their fellow citizens. 3. He will be writing me a letter when you come to Rome. 4. These two shepherds tried to kill the king with the weapons which they customarily used. 5. Why did you not keep performing this duty? 6. He had long been resisting those who were trying to overthrow the laws. 7. Cato is the worthiest of praise of all those with whom I am acquainted. 8. Fabius when consul[1] the second time resisted Gaius Flaminius, tribune of the plebs, who was trying to distribute the public lands

among individual[2] citizens. 9. In the Senate the consul used to ask each senator his opinion. 10. This wicked man must be crushed, a thing which the Roman people have long been demanding of you.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. In Latin, 'Fabius, consul the second time.'
2. In Latin, 'among the citizens individually.'

LESSON XXVII.

HORTATORY, JUSSIVE, PROHIBITIVE, DELIBERATIVE, AND CONCESSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Hortatory Subjunctive.** 274; A. & G. 439; H. 559. 1.
2. **Jussive Subjunctive.** 275; A. & G. 439; H. 559. 2.
3. **Prohibitions.** 276 and *c*; A. & G. 450; H. 561. 1, 2.
4. **Deliberative Subjunctive.** 277 and *a*; A. & G. 444; H. 559. 4.
5. **Concessive Subjunctive.** 278; A. & G. 440; H. 559. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. fastīdium arrogantiamque fugiāmus, *let us avoid pride and arrogance.*
2. nē difficilia optēmus, *let us not wish for what is difficult.*
3. suum quisque nōscat ingenium, *let each one learn his own natural ability.*
4. cēterōs pudeat, *let the others be ashamed.*
5. nē attingant rem pūblicam, *let them not touch the state!*
6. nōlī haec putāre, *do not think this!*
7. nōlīte, jūdicēs, hunc hominem condemnāre, *do not condemn this man, judges.*
8. quid faciam, *what am I to do!*
9. quid facerem, *what was I to do!*

10. C. Cornēlium nōn dēfenderem, *was I not to defend Gaius Cornelius?*

11. mē autem quid pudeat, *but why should I be ashamed!*

12. sit hōc vērum, *granted that this is true.*

13. nē sit summum malum dolor, malum certē est, *granting that pain is not the greatest evil, at any rate it is an evil.*

Remarks.

1. Observe that **nē** with the 2d singular present or perfect subjunctive is an unusual form of expressing a prohibition in prose, and one not to be imitated in the writing of Latin. See 276. *a*, *b*.

2. **Cavē**, **cavē nē**, with the subjunctive are likewise infrequent in standard prose. **Fac nē** is colloquial only.

VOCABULARY.

at least, **certē**.
blessing, **commodum, ī**, n.
confidence, **fidēs, eī**, f.
consult for, **cōnsulō, ere, uī, sultus**, with dat.
deprive, **prīvō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
despise, **contemnō, ere, tempsī, temptus**.
guilty, **nocēns, entis**.
injurious, be injurious, **noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus**.
know, **sciō, īre, īvī, ītus**.
old, **vetus, eris**.
prize, **praemium, ī**, n.
recent, **recēns, ntis**.
right, **rēctus, a, um**.
secure, **parō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
win, earn, **mereō, ēre, uī, itus**.

EXERCISE.

1. Do not, O soldiers, do those things which are injurious both to yourselves and to your country. 2. Why should I honor those who neglect what is right and honorable! 3. Let us love our country, obey the Senate, and consult for all good citizens. 4. Granted that these

men are not guilty, they have at least done much damage to the state. 5. Let us, who secure all our blessings by the laws, not despise the laws. 6. How were we to know that! 7. Let those who think their own advantage of more importance than that of their country withdraw from the city. 8. Was I to value this old friend less highly than you? 9. Let him not think us unworthy of confidence. 10. Why should you favor this enemy of the state? 11. Do not deprive the soldiers of the prizes which they have won by their recent victories. 12. Am I not to defend this man! 13. Let us remember the brave deeds of our ancestors!

The Second and Third Orations against Catiline.

Cicero's second oration against Catiline was delivered before the people in the Forum. In this the consul congratulated the citizens on[1] Catiline's departure, and promised his own watchfulness and care for the future.[2] The Senate then declared Catiline and Manlius enemies of the state. A little after,[3] through the medium of the Allobroges, Cicero discovered evidence against those accomplices of Catiline who were still in the city. This he set forth in his third speech, which was likewise[4] delivered before the people.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. **dē** with the abl.
2. *for the future:* **in posterum.**
3. *a little after:* in Latin, *after, by a little.*
4. See Lesson XXIV., Example 7.

LESSON XXVIII.

THE OPTATIVE AND POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE. THE IMPERATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **The Optative Subjunctive.** 279. 1, 2; A. & G. 441, 442; H. 558 and 1, 2.

2. **The Potential Subjunctive.** 280. 1, 2, 3; A. & G. 446, 447. 1–3; H. 552, 555.

3. **The Imperative.** 281 and 1; A. & G. 448, 449; H. 560 and 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. quod dīī ōmen āvertant, *may the gods avert this omen!*

2. utinam rēs pūblica stetisset, *would that the republic had stood!*

3. utinam, Quirītēs, virōrum fortium cōpiam tantam habērētis, *would, O Romans, that you had so great an abundance of brave men!*

4. quaerat quispiam, *some one may ask.*

5. dīxerit aliquis, *some one may say.*

6. vix vērīsimile videātur, *it would hardly seem likely.*

7. Cicerōnem cuicumque Graecōrum fortiter opposuerim, *I should boldly match Cicero with any one of the Greeks.*

8. hōc sine ūllā dubitātiōne cōnfīrmāverim, *this I should affirm without any hesitation.*

9. vidērēs, *one could see, you could have seen.*

10. in exsilium proficīscere, *go forth into exile.*

11. rem vōbīs prōpōnam: vōs eam penditōte, *I will lay the matter before you: do you consider it.*

12. cōnsulēs summum jūs habentō, *let the consuls have supreme power.*

VOCABULARY.

answer, make answer, **respondeō, ēre, ondī, ōnsus.**
attain, **assequor, ī, secūtus sum.**
custom, **mōs, mōris,** m.
easily, **facile.**
fall into, **incidō, ere, incidī,** followed by **in** with acc.
heap upon, **cumulō, āre, āvī, ātus**; followed by **in** with acc.
inherit, receive, **accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**
linger, **moror, ārī, ātus sum.**
piously, **piē.**
preferable, **potior, us.**
restrain, **arceō, ēre, uī**; followed by **ab** with abl. of moral qualities.
retain, **retineō, ēre, uī, retentus.**
sad, **maestus, a, um.**
slavery, **servitūs, ūtis,** f.
vice, **vitium, ī,** n.

EXERCISE.

1. I should think slavery preferable to[1] such a life. 2. No one would easily restrain the wicked from vice. 3. Would that we had not lingered more than three days in the neighborhood of Athens. 4. "If these things are so[2]" said[3] Cyrus, "worship me with divine honors, but if[4] my soul shall perish with my body, yet piously retain remembrance of me." 5. Would that we retained the excellent customs and strict discipline which we inherited from our ancestors. 6. Make answer to all those things which I shall ask you concerning this man. 7. May he return safe and sound from Geneva to Rome. 8. Sadly (one could have thought them vanquished) they returned

to camp. 9. May they not forget the kindnesses which we heaped upon them. 10. You would never attain what is right[5] as easily as you would fall into what is bad.[5] 11. No honest man would regard these soldiers as worthy of praise and honor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. **Potior**, *preferable*, is followed by the Ablative of Comparison.
2. *so:* **ita.**
3. See General Vocabulary, under 'say.'
4. *but if;* **sīn.**
5. *what is right, what is bad:* express by the neuter plural of the adjective used substantively.

LESSON XXIX.

PURPOSE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Purpose Clauses with *ut, nē, quō*. 282. 1. *a–e*; A. & G. 531. 1 and *a*; H. 568 and 7.

2. Relative Clauses of Purpose. 282. 2; A. & G. 531. 2; H. 590.

3. Relative Clauses with *dignus, indignus, idōneus*. 282. 3; A. & G. 535. *f*; H. 591. 7.

4. Sequence of Tenses. 267. 1–3; 268. 1, 3; A. & G. 482. 1, 2, 483, 485. *a, e*; H. 543–546.

EXAMPLES.

1. Lentulus in ea loca missus est, ut prīvātōs agrōs coëmeret, *Lentulus was sent to those places to purchase private lands.*

2. pecūniam dedit nē condemnārētur, *he gave money that he might not be condemned.*

3. portās clausit nē quam oppidānī injūriam acciperent, *he closed the gates, that the townspeople might not receive any injury.*

4. Pompejus portās obstruit, quō facilius impetum tardāret,[1] *Pompey blocks the gates that he might the more easily impede the attack of Caesar.*

5. ut nōn ējectus ad aliēnōs sed invītātus ad tuōs videāris, *that you may seem not driven out among strangers but invited to your own friends.*

6. profūgit, nē caperētur nēve interficerētur, *he fled that he might not be captured or killed.*

7. **creant decem praetōrēs quī exercituī praeessent,**[1] *they appoint ten generals to command the army.*

8. **dignī sunt quī cīvitāte dōnentur,** *they are worthy to be presented with citizenship.*

9. **vēnī ut tē certiōrem facerem,**[2] *I have come to inform you.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) Note the secondary sequence after the historical present.

2) Note the secondary sequence after the present perfect.

Remarks.

1. Note that the Latin uses **nē quis,** *in order that no one;* **nē quid,** *in order that nothing;* **nē ūllus, nē quī,** *in order that no;* similarly, **nē ūsquam, nē quandō, nē unquam.**

2. Observe the occasional use of purpose clauses, as in English, to denote the purpose with which a statement is made, as, — **nē timeās, incolumis est,** *that you may have no fears,* (*I will say*) *he is safe.*

VOCABULARY.

appoint, **cōnstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
assign, **attribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
call together, **convocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
complete, **perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.**
conduct, **gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.**
entire, **tōtus, a, um.**
fear, **metuō, ere, uī.**
fit, **idōneus, a, um.**
guard, **cūstōs, ōdis,** m.
pledge, **fidēs, eī,** f.
protect, **tueor, ērī.**
rhetorician, **rhētor, oris,** m.
say, speak, **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
uprightly, **honestē.**

EXERCISE.

1. That the citizens may not fear, I have appointed guards to protect their lives and fortunes. 2. Labienus

was a fit man for Caesar to place in charge of tne winter quarters. 3. We obey the laws to enjoy freedom. 4. I had these things to say concerning the customs of the Gauls and Germans. 5. Caesar left Crassus as his lieutenant to complete these things. 6. The speeches of Cicero are worthy of being read by you. 7. A certain rhetorician used to write orations for others to speak. 8. Not to say more about this man, he was convicted of treason. 9. Regulus returned to Carthage to keep the pledge he had given to the enemy. 10. I have always conducted myself uprightly, that you might not judge me unworthy of confidence or deprive me of your friendship. 11. In order that my words might have more weight, I have assigned the entire discourse to Cato the Elder. 12. I shall call my friends together that my enemies may not do me any harm.

LESSON XXX.

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC. CLAUSES OF RESULT.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Simple Clauses of Characteristic.** 283. 1, 2; A. & G. 535 and *a*, *b*; H. 591. 1, 5.

2. **Clauses of Characteristic denoting Cause** (*since*) **or Opposition** (*though*). 283. 3; A. & G. 535. *e*; H. 592 and 1; 593. 2.

3. **Clauses of Characteristic introduced by *quīn*.** 283. 4; A. & G. 559. 2; H. 594. II. 2, end, 595. 4.

4. **Idiomatic Expressions.** 283. 5; A. & G. 535. *d*; H. 591. 3.

5. **Clauses of Result introduced by *ut* and *ut nōn*.** 284. 1; A. & G. 537 and 1; H. 570. — **For Sequence of Tenses in Result Clauses,** see 268. 6; A. & G. 485. *c*; H. 550.

6. **Relative Clauses of Result.** 284. 2; A. & G. 537. 2; H. 591. 2.

7. **Result Clauses introduced by *quīn*.** 284. 3; A. & G. 559. 1; H. 594. II.

EXAMPLES.

1. multī inventī sunt, quī summum malum dolōrem dīcerent, *many have been found who declared pain the greatest ill.*

2. quis est quī somniīs pāreat, *who is there that heeds dreams?*

3. sapientia est ūna quae maestitiam pellat, *philosophy is the only thing that dispels sorrow.*

4. ō magna vīs vēritātis quae sē ipsa dēfendat, *oh the mighty power of truth, since it defends itself!*

5. hīc, quī in collēgiō sacerdōtum esset, tamen est condemnātus, *this man, though he was in the college of priests, was nevertheless condemned.*

6. nūlla nātūra est quīn suam vim retineat, *there's no nature that doesn't retain its native force.*

7. Epicūrus sē ūnus, quod sciam, sapientem professus est, *Epicurus alone, so far as I know, set up for a philosopher.*

8. multīs vulneribus cōnfectus est ut jam sē sustinēre nōn posset, *he was exhausted with many wounds, so that he could hold out no longer.*

9. adeō plūs virtūte valuērunt ut decemplicem hostium numerum prōflīgārint,[1] *they were so superior in prowess, that they routed ten times their number of the enemy.*

10. innocentia est affectiō tālis animī quae nēminī noceat, *innocence is such a quality of the mind as to harm no one.*

11. nēmō est tam fortis quīn reī novitāte perturbētur, *no one is so steadfast as not to be confused by a strange occurrence,* lit. *by the strangeness of an occurrence.*

VOCABULARY.

before, **anteā.**
blind, **caecus, a, um.**
devote (oneself), **dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditus.**
discover, **inveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus.**
earlier, **citius.**
hinder, impede, **impediō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
miss, **requīrō, ere, quīsīvī, quīsītus.**
passion, **libīdō, inis,** f.
practical wisdom, **prūdentia, ae,** f.
regal power, **rēgnum, ī,** n.
so (of degree), **tam.**
subdue, **domō, āre, uī, itus.**
surpass, **superō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
unjust, **injūstus, a, um.**
wretched, **miser, a, um.**

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[1] Note the apparent irregularity of sequence, the perfect subjunctive being here used as a secondary tense.

EXERCISE.

1. There is no one of you who does not know this. 2. Cato so solaced himself with the many delights of old age that he did not miss the strength of youth. 3. In all Sicily there was no temple that Verres did not plunder, no statue that he did not carry off. 4. Cicero devoted himself so diligently to the study of oratory that he surpassed all other Romans in this branch. 5. The speeches of Cato, one hundred and fifty so far as I have discovered and read them, are full of practical wisdom. 6. We were hindered by so many things, that we did not come earlier to the city of Athens. 7. Who is there that considers old age wretched? 8. Who is so unjust as not to defend this man from cruelty? 9. In all ages there have been few men who subdued their own passions. 10. You are the only one whom I judge worthy of regal power. 11. This man was blind, since he did not see these things before.

Cicero's Speech for Archias.

There are (some) teachers who pass over the *Oration for Archias* on account of its difficulties. Difficult[1] it is, to be sure; but why should we be deterred by a few difficulties from reading the noble production of a distinguished orator! There is no speech of Cicero extant[2] which abounds more (than this) in lofty thoughts; none that more actively stimulates the minds of pupils. We forget the poet Archias perhaps; but who that has read

this speech will ever forget the noble tribute[3] which Cicero bestows upon the pursuit[4] of letters?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Indicate the emphasis by placing the Latin word at the beginning of its sentence.
2. *there is no speech extant:* in Latin, 'no speech is extant.'
3. *noble tribute:* **īnsignem laudem.**
4. Use the dative.

LESSON XXXI.

CAUSAL CLAUSES. TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Causal Clauses.** 286. 1 and *b*; 286. 2; A. & G. 540. 1, 2; 549; H. 588. I, II, and 2; 598.

2. **Temporal Clauses introduced by *postquam*, *ut*, *etc.*, denoting a single act.** 287. 1; A. & G. 543; H. 602.

3. **Clauses introduced by *ut*, *ubi*, *simul ac*, denoting a repeated act.** 287. 2; H. 602. 2.

4. **Pluperfect Indicative with *postquam*.** 287. 3; H. 602. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. Gallia laudētur, quod sē nōn trādidit,[1] *let Gaul be praised because it did not surrender.*

2. laudātur prōvincia quod resistat[2] Antōniō, *the province is praised because it resists Antony.*

3. mē accūsās non quod tuīs ratiōnibus nōn assentiar sed quod nūllīs, *you arraign me, not because I do not agree with your arguments, but because (I agree) with none.*

4. quae cum ita sint, *since these things are so.*

5. postquam in Hispāniam vēnit magnās rēs gessit, *after he arrived in Spain he performed great exploits.*

6. ut Hostius cecidit, Rōmāna inclīnātur aciēs, *when Hostius fell the Roman line wavered.*

7. id ubi audīvit, cupiditāte incēnsus est, *when he heard that, he was kindled with eagerness.*

8. **simul ac tē aspexī, hōc sēnsī,** *as soon as I set eyes on you I observed this.*

9. **ut quisque Verris animum offenderat in lautumiās coniciēbātur,** *whenever anybody had offended Verres's feelings he was put in the stone-quarry.*

10. **post diem tertium gesta rēs est, quam hōc dīxerat,**[3] *the deed was done three days after he had said this.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) The speaker's own reason, — hence the indicative.

2) Not the reason of the writer, but of those who bestow the praise, — hence the subjunctive.

3) Note the pluperfect indicative after a phrase denoting a definite interval of time (**post diem tertium**).

VOCABULARY.

accursed, **nefārius, a, um.**
allay, **sēdō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
angry, be angry, **īrāscor, ī,** with dat.
appoint (to office), **creō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
banish, **expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.**
call, summon, **vocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
eagerness, **cupiditās, ātis,** f.
find out (by investigation), **comperiō, īre, perī, pertus.**
immediately, **statim.**
inflame, **incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus.**
praetor, **praetor, ōris,** m.
suspicion, **suspīciō, ōnis,** f.
ward off, **dēpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.**

EXERCISE.

1. After the Athenians heard this they sent Themistocles to Sparta to allay[1] the suspicions of the Lacedaemonians. 2. He was suddenly appointed praetor as he returned to Rome. 3. As soon as I found out

the plans of those accursed men, I consulted the Senate concerning your safety and that of all of us. 4. When he heard this he was so inflamed with eagerness that he immediately called me to him[2] and asked my opinion, not that I knew anything, but because he had no one else to consult. 5. The Romans, whenever they had warded off their own dangers, used to lend help to their allies and friends. 6. Aristides died about three years[3] after Themistocles had been banished[4] from Athens. 7. Caesar blamed Ariovistus because he had forgotten all the favors of the Roman people. 8. Are you angry with us because we went away? 9. Withdraw, O citizens, to your homes since I have warded off this danger.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use relative clause of purpose.
2. Use the reflexive pronoun here.
3. Use the order **tribus ferē annīs post**.
4. For the proper tense, see the last Example.

LESSON XXXII.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. ***Cum*-Clauses.** 288. 1–3; 289; A. & G. 545 and *a*, 546 and *a*, 547, 548; H. 600. I and 1, II, 601 and 2.

2. ***Antequam* and *priusquam*.** 291. 1, 2; 292, 1, 2; A. & G. 551. *a–c*; H. 605. I, II.

3. ***Dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*.** 293. I–III; A. & G. 553, 554, 555, 556; H. 603. I, II. 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. an tum erās cōnsul, cum in Palātiō mea domus ārdēbat, *or were you then consul, when my house burned up on the Palatine?*

2. cum dē templō ēlātus esset, animam efflāvit, *when he had been carried out of the temple, he expired,* lit. *breathed out his life.*

3. jam Gallī fugere apparābant, cum mātrēs familiae repente prōcurrērunt, *the Gauls were just preparing to flee, when the matrons suddenly rushed forth.*

4. neque, cum aliquid mandārat, cōnfectum putābat, *nor when he had allotted any task, did he think it finished.*

5. cum veniēs, cognōscēs, *when you come, you will learn.*

6. antequam ad causam redeō, dē mē pauca dīcam, *before I come back to the case, I will say a few things concerning myself.*

7. nōn prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt, *they did not cease to flee before they reached the Rhine.*

8. antequam veniat, litterās mittet, *before he comes, he will send a letter*, i.e. *he will send a letter in anticipation of his coming.*

9. antequam verbum facerem, abiit, *he left before I uttered a word.*

10. dum haec geruntur, cēterī discessērunt, *while these things were being done, the rest withdrew.*

11. Lacedaemoniōrum gēns fortis fuit, dum Lycūrgī lēgēs vigēbant, *the race of the Spartans was hardy as long as the laws of Lycurgus were in force.*

12. dōnec rediit, fuit silentium, *there was silence till he came.*

13. exspectāvit Caesar, dum nāvēs convenīrent, *Caesar waited for the ships to assemble.*

VOCABULARY.

affect, **afficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.**
attack, **adorior, īrī, ortus sum.**
attempt, **cōnor, ārī, ātus sum.**
break down, **rescindō, ere, scidī, scissus.**
can, be able, **possum, posse, potuī.**
conspiracy, **conjūrātiō, ōnis,** f.
(crowds), in crowds, **frequēns, entis.**
deny, **negō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
importance, **dignitās, ātis,** f.
last, continue, **dūrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
rear, **novissimum agmen,** (**agminis**), n.
relax, **remittō, ere, mīsī, missus.**
set forth, explain, **expōnō, ere, posuī, positus.**
wrongly, **injūstē.**

EXERCISE.

1. When I had come to Rhodes and had there been informed of the death of the orator Hortensius I was affected with great sorrow. 2. The people assembled in crowds on the day[1] when Sejanus's statue was thrown

down. 3. The troops had not yet crossed the river, when the cavalry of the enemy attacked their rear. 4. He who does not defend the good when he can, does wrongly. 5. Let us consult the gods before we attempt this.[2] 6. Cicero did not relax his diligence before the leaders of the conspiracy were put to death. 7. When they are brought to trial, they will deny all this. 8. Before I set forth the misfortunes of the Sicilians, I will say a few (words) about the importance of that province. 9. Before I set out from Rome, you returned to the city from Asia. 10. Scipio will be praised as long as the memory of the Roman state lasts. 11. While the infantry were crossing this river Hannibal had sent two thousand cavalry to the Roman camp. 12. Horatius withstood the onset of the enemy till the Romans should break down the bridge. 13. Here he remained three days until the rest of the legions arrived.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *the day:* eō diē.
2. *this:* use the neut. plu.

LESSON XXXIII.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive.** 295. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8; *cf.* A. & G. 563, and *c*, *d*, *e*, 565; H. 564. I, II and 1.

2. **Substantive Clauses developed from the Deliberative.** 295. 7; 298; *cf.* A. & G. 558. *a*; H. 595. 1, 591. 4.

3. **Substantive Clauses after verbs of *hindering*, *preventing*, *etc.*** 295. 3; A. & G. 558. *b*; H. 595. 2, 596. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. vōs ōrō nē id faciātis, *I beg you not to do that.*

2. populus Rōmānus permittit ut cīvitāte dōnentur, *the Roman people allows them to be presented with citizenship.*

3. senātus dēcernit ut frūmentum emātur, *the Senate decrees that grain be purchased.*

4. labōrābam nē testēs dīcerent, *I strove that the witnesses should not speak.*

5. reliquum est ut hōc doceam, *it remains for me to show this.*

6. licet redeās, *you may return.*

7. oportet loquāmur, *we ought to speak.*

8. maneat necesse est, *it is necessary for him to remain.*

9. nōn fuit causa cūr postulārēs, *there was no reason why you should ask.*

10. **nihil causae est quīn ita jūdicētis,** *there's no reason why you shouldn't decide thus.*

11. **nōn dubitō quīn hōc vērum sit,** *I do not doubt that this is true.*

12. **plūra nē dīcam tuae lacrimae me impediunt,** *your tears prevent me from saying more.*

13. **prohibuit quōminus in ūnum coīrent,** *he prevented them from coming together.*

14. **nec quīn ērumperet prohibērī poterat,** *nor could he be prevented from rushing forth.*

Remarks.

1. **Licet** and **oportet** take either the infinitive or the subjunctive without **ut**, but the infinitive is the commoner construction, especially with **licet**; **necesse est** freely admits either construction.

2. **Cōnstituō**, when denoting another act of the same subject, more commonly takes an infinitive than an **ut**-clause.

3. **Prohibeō** is much more commonly construed with an infinitive than with a Substantive Clause introduced by **nē**, **quō minus**, or **quīn**, *e.g.* **sī quī tē introīre prohibuerit**, *if any one should prevent your entering.* In Cicero and Caesar **prohibeō** never occurs followed by a **quīn**-clause, though it may take **quō minus**.

4. **Impediō quīn** does not occur in Cicero's speeches or philosophical works, though **impediō quō minus** is frequent.

5. In general, after negative expressions of *hindering* **quō minus** is often used in preference to **quīn**.

VOCABULARY.

against, contrary to, **contrā**, prep. with acc.
beg, **ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
care, take care, **cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
doubt, **dubitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
doubtful, **dubius, a, um.**
endeavor (that), **labōrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
entreat, **obsecrō, āre, āvī, ātus**

extend (thanks), **agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.**
necessary, it is necessary, **necesse est.**
prevent, **prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
Quirites, **Quirītēs, ium,** m.
reason, **causa, ae,** f.
settler, **colōnus, ī,** m.
thanks, **grātiae, ārum,** f.

EXERCISE.

1. It is necessary that we adjudge these men enemies. 2. By whom were you prevented from waging war against Caesar? 3. I beg and entreat you, judges, to save this man. 4. Fear did not hinder Cicero from defending Roscius of Ameria. 5. Do not permit the soldiers to occupy the lands of these settlers. 6. Who will doubt that these things were done contrary to law? 7. You ordained that thanks should be extended to our allies. 8. It was not doubtful to any one[1] that the Carthaginian envoys had sought peace. 9. You decreed that no one[2] should prevent us from holding our lands. 10. What reason is there why these two brothers should not lead a colony to cis-Alpine Gaul? 11. I endeavored that Pompey should attain the highest honors. 12. There's no reason why one judge should be thought better than another. 13. Take care, Quirites, that those who are absent may have a place to which to[3] return.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *not doubtful to any one;* in Latin, *was doubtful to no one.*

2. *that no one;* in Latin, *lest any one.*

3. Use relative clause of purpose introduced by **quō** (*to which*); omit 'a place' in translation.

LESSON XXXIV.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative.** 296 entire; *cf.* A. & G. 563. *b*, 564; H. 565.

2. **Substantive Clauses of Result.** 297. 1–3; A. & G. 569. 1, 2, 570, 571; H. 571. 1–4.

3. **Substantive Clauses introduced by *quod*.** 299. 1, 2; A. & G. 572 and *a*; H. 588. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. optō ut hōc audiātis, *I desire that you hear this.*

2. vīsne hōc prīmum videāmus,[1] *do you wish that we consider this first?*

3. velim[2] scrībās,[1] *I wish you would write.*

4. vellem[3] scrīberēs,[1] *I wish you were writing.*

5. vellem scrīpsissēs,[1] *I wish you had written.*

6. verēbar, nē animōs vestrōs offenderem, *I was afraid that I should offend your feelings.*

7. veritus est ut hostium impetum sustinēre posset, *he feared that he could not withstand the attack of the enemy.*

8. nōn vereor nē nōn[4] tē expleam, *I am not afraid that I shall not satisfy you.*

9. gravitās morbī facit ut medicīnā egeāmus, *the severity of disease makes us need medicine.*

10. accidit ut venīret, *it happened that he came.*

11. **accēdēbat ut nāvēs deessent,** *another consideration was the lack of boats,* lit. *it was added that boats were lacking.*

12. **est hōc commūne vitium ut invidia glōriae comes sit,** *this is a common evil, that Envy is the attendant of Glory.*

13. **mīrābile vidētur, quod rediit,** *it seems wonderful, that he came back.*

14. **bene fēcistī quod mānsistī,** *you did well, that you staid.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) Note the absence of **ut**, as regularly after **vīsne, velim, vellem.**

2) **Velim** is potential subjunctive; the present implies that the wish contained in the object clause is one capable of realization.

3) **Vellem** is likewise a potential subjunctive; the imperfect implies regret at the unreality of the object clause.

4) Note the use of **nē nōn** (instead of **ut**) after a main clause containing a negative.

VOCABULARY.

acquittal, **absolūtiō, ōnis,** f.
added, it is added, **accēdit, ere, cessit,** impersonal.
foe, **inimīcus, ī,** m.
guard, protection, **praesidium, ī,** n.
habit, **mōs, mōris,** m.
happen, it happens, **accidit, ere, accidit,** impersonal.
lose, **āmittō, ere, mīsī, missus.**
please, it pleases, **placet, ēre, placuit** or **placitum est,** impersonal, with the dat.
sufficient, enough, **satis,** with gen.
till, up to, **ad.**
(vengeance), take vengeance on, **ulcīscor, ī, ultus sum,** with acc.

EXERCISE.

1. Why, Quirites, should you fear that I have not sufficient guard?[1] 2. It is the habit of men to envy the

prosperous. 3. We desired that you should choose men worthy to be sent. 4. This pleases us, that you have taken vengeance on your foes. 5. I wish my father had lived till this day. 6. At my return it happened that the people gathered from all Italy to congratulate[2] me. 7. I wish I had more books. 8. In time of war it often happens that the women and children undergo greater hardships than the soldiers themselves. 9. I wish you would ask your brother not to leave us. 10. Besides this he did not reckon glory as of more value than virtue. 11. What reason was there why Verres should fear that he would be condemned by these judges? 12. It so happened that the general had already sent a letter from camp to the Senate at Rome.[3] 13. I do not fear that he will be angry with me. 14. This I say, judges, that you may the more willingly acquit the prisoner of this charge. 15. Do you not fear that you will lose all your fortune?

Cicero's Speech on Pompey's Commission.

When[4] the tribune Manilius had introduced a bill that Pompey be placed in command of the war against Mithridates,[5] the aristocrats stoutly opposed (him), some on the ground that absolute power ought not to be conferred[6] on a single man, others on the ground that all hope ought not to be risked[6] in one (person). But Cicero spoke earnestly in behalf of this bill; he enumerated Pompey's many excellent qualities[7] and previous exploits with so great eloquence and skill that he[8] was sent as absolute commander against Mithridates.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. See Lesson XII, Example 6.

2. Use the supine in **um**.

3. See Lesson VII, Example 8.

4. *when*, etc.: in Latin 'to the tribune Manilius, when he had introduced . . . the aristocrats opposed.' See 351. 2. *a*. 2).

5. *war against Mithridates:* **bellum Mithridāticum**, lit. *Mithridatic war*.

6. *ought not to be conferred, ought not to be risked:* use the passive periphrastic conjugation; the auxiliary needs to be expressed only with the second verb.

7. *excellent qualities:* express by the single word **virtūtēs**.

8. *he:* **ille**.

LESSON XXXV.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Simple Questions.** 300. 1–3; A. & G. 574, 575. *b*, 576. *a*; H. 649. II.

2. **Double Questions.** 300. 4; *cf.* A. & G. 334, 335. *d*; H. 650. 1, 2.

3. ***Haud sciō an, nesciō an.*** 300. 5; A. & G. 575. *d*; H. 650. 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. quā celeritāte haec gesta sint, vidētis, *you see with what rapidity these things have been achieved.*

2. quaeret ā mē ubi sit pecūnia, *he will inquire of me where the money is.*

3. exquīre num quid scrīpserit, *ask whether he has written anything.*

4. nesciō cūr hōc putēs, *I do not know why you think this.*

5. rogāvī pervēnissentne Agrigentum, *I asked whether they had come to Agrigentum.*

6. quaerō ā tē nōnne putēs, *I ask of you whether you do not think.*

7. nesciō quō mē vertam, *I do not know whither to turn* (direct: quō vertam, *whither am I to turn?*).

8. hanc palūdem sī nostrī trānsīrent, hostēs exspectābant, *the enemy were waiting* (*to see*) *whether our men would cross this marsh.*

9. **quaerō utrum vērum an falsum sit,**
10. quaerō vērumne an falsum sit,
11. quaerō vērum an falsum sit,
12. quaerō vērum falsumne sit,

} *I ask whether it is true or false.*

13. **dī utrum sint necne quaeritur,** *it is asked whether there are gods or not.*

14. **haud sciō an mālim,** *I am inclined to think I prefer.*

Remarks.

1. To denote future time in indirect questions, periphrastic forms are used where ambiguity would otherwise result; as, **nōn quaerō quid dictūrus sīs,** *I do not ask what you will say.*

2. **Nōnne** in indirect questions is used only after **quaerō**; see the 6th example above.

3. In indirect double questions **necne** is commonly used to express *or not;* **annōn** is much less frequent.

VOCABULARY.

(account), on account of, **propter,** prep. with acc.
advantage, **ēmolumentum, ī,** n.
approve, **probō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
ask, inquire of, **quaerō, ere, quaesīvī, ītus.**
cause, **causa, ae,** f.
chief, **prīnceps, ipis,** m.
deliberate, **dēlīberō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
discuss, **disputō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
disregard, **contemnō, ere, tempsī, temptus.**
hour, **hōra, ae,** f.
long, **longus, a, um.**
(time), at same time with, **simul cum,** with abl.
uncertain, **incertus, a, um.**
wait, **exspectō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
whether . . . or, **utrum . . . an.**

EXERCISE.

1. It is uncertain how long the life of each of us will be. 2. I do not ask what cause impelled you.

3. Xenophon consulted Socrates whether to follow Cyrus into Asia. 4. The philosophers have often discussed (the question) whether the soul is immortal or perishes at the same time with our bodies. 5. I am inclined to think I should call Aristotle the chief of all philosophers. 6. He deliberated whether there was any reason why he should not return home. 7. It is asked whether virtue is sought for its own sake[1] or because of certain advantages. 8. I do not know whether to praise or blame the author of this book. 9. Why does it concern us, whether a colony was led to this place or not? 10. I was waiting (to see) if you would write me anything about him. 11. Do not disregard what others say of you. 12. We asked of this witness whether he had not remained at home more than five hours on that day. 13. He did not know how long he had remained at home. 14. You often ask whether I approve this plan or not.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for its own sake :* **propter sē.**

LESSON XXXVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **First Type. Nothing Implied.** 302. 1–4; A. & G. 515 and *a*; 518. *a*, *b*; 516. *a*; H. 574 and 2, 580. 1.

2. **Second Type. Supposed Case Contingent** (*should . . . would*). 303; A. & G. 516. *b*; H. 576.

3. **Third Type. Contrary to Fact.** 304 entire; A. & G. 517 and *a*, *c*, *d*; H. 579 and 1, 582, 583.

EXAMPLES.

1. sī hōc dīcis, errās, *if you say this, you are mistaken.*

2. sī hōc dīcēbās, errābās, *if you were saying this, you were mistaken.*

3. sī hōc dīcēs, errābis, *if you say* (i.e. *shall say*) *this, you will be mistaken.*

4. sī hōc dīxistī, errāvistī, *if you said this, you were mistaken.*

5. memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceās, *memory grows weak unless you exercise it.*

6. sī quis equitum dēciderat, peditēs circumsistēbant, *if any one of the horsemen fell, the foot soldiers gathered around him.*

7. sī virī sumus, hīc maneāmus, *if we are men, let us remain here!*

8. sī hōc dīcās, errēs, } *If you should say this, you*
9. sī hōc dīxeris, errāveris, } *would be mistaken.*

10. **sī hōc dīcerēs, errārēs,** *if you were saying this, you would be mistaken.*

11. **sī hōc dīxissēs, errāvissēs,** *if you had said this, you would have been mistaken.*

12. **dēlērī potuit exercitus, sī quis aggressus esset,** *the army could have been wiped out, if any one had attacked it,* lit. *was able to be wiped out.*

13. **eum patris locō colere dēbēbās, sī ūlla in tē pietās esset,** *you ought to revere him as a father, if you had in you any sense of devotion.*

14. **sī Pompejus occīsus esset, fuistisne ad arma itūrī,** *if Pompey had been slain, would you have proceeded to arms?*

VOCABULARY.

aspire to, strive for, **nītor, ī, nīsus** or **nīxus sum,** followed by **ad** with acc.
authority, **auctōritās, ātis,** f.
band together, **conjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctus,** with the reflexive.
conduct, **dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
fault, **culpa, ae,** f.
(place), to some place, **aliquō.**
prevail, **valeō, ēre, valuī.**
sake, for the sake, **causā,** with gen.
still, yet, **tamen.**
understand, **intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus.**
utter, **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
where (rel.), **ubi.**

EXERCISE.

1. If he had known what opinion I was going to utter,[1] he would have relaxed somewhat from his severity. 2. If you listen, you will understand how great a kindness you received from me. 3. If money and friends are lost, let us at least retain honor. 4. If my advice and authority had prevailed at that time, you, Antonius, would now be in exile, and we should be free.

5. Death is even to be desired, if it conducts the soul to some place where it will be immortal. 6. Why, then, should I fear, if after death I am to be either not wretched or perhaps even happy. 7. If you[2] do wrong for the sake of a friend, there's still no excuse for the fault. 8. If he should beg us to help him, what would you reply? 9. They could have freed[3] the city from the tyrant, if all the citizens had banded together. 10. Unless the souls of men were immortal, all the best men would not aspire to immortality.

Cicero as an Orator.

There is no doubt that Cicero surpassed all his contemporaries in eloquence. At that time there was no one at Rome who had devoted himself so thoroughly to literature, no one who had studied philosophy so minutely, no one who was better versed[4] in civil law, no one who had so great an acquaintance with[5] Roman history. Furthermore he was so skilled in speaking[6] that he moved the people or[7] the judges in whatever way he wished, rousing them now to laughter, now to anger, now to weeping.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the active periphrastic conjugation.
2. This is the indefinite 'you.'
3. See Example 12.
4. *better versed:* express by the comparative of **perītus**.
5. Express by the gen.
6. *in speaking:* **in dīcendō** (the gerund).
7. **vel**, not **aut**. 342. 1. *b*.

LESSON XXXVII.

USE OF **nisi, sī nōn, sīn.** CONDITIONAL CLAUSES OF COMPARISON.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. ***Nisi, sī nōn, sīn.*** 306 entire; *cf.* A. & G. 525. *a.* 1, 2, *d*; H. 575. 2, 4, 5, 7.

2. Conditional Clauses of Comparison. 307. 1, 2; A. & G. 524 and N. 2; H. 584 and 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. hōc enim nōn facerem, nisi necesse esset, *for I should not be doing this unless it were necessary.*

2. etiam sī vir bonus nōn esset, *even if he were* NOT *a good man.*

3. dolōrem sī nōn potuerō frangere, tamen occultābō, *if I cannot subdue my grief, yet I will hide it.*

4. sī futūrum est, fīet; sī nōn futūrum est, nōn fīet, *if it is destined to be, it will be; if it is not destined, it will not be.*

5. hōc sī assecūtus sum, gaudeō; sī minus, mē cōnsōlor, *if I have attained this, I am glad; if not, I console myself.*

6. haec sī dīcēs, tenēbere; sīn alia dīcēs, mē nōn refutābis, *if you say this, you will be caught; but if you say something else, you will not refute my statements.*

7. nihil quaesīvit nisi jūstitiam, *he sought nothing but justice.*

8. nisi vērō nōn hostem Antōnium jūdicāvistis, *unless indeed you did not consider Antony an enemy.*

9. **nōmen petis quasi incertum sit,** *you ask for the name as if it were uncertain.*

10. **hōc locō sedēbat, quasi reus ipse esset,** *he sat in this place as if he were himself under accusation.*

11. **ita loquor quasi ego illud fēcerim,** *I speak as though I had done that.*

VOCABULARY.

appear, be present, **adsum, esse, fuī, futūrus.**
as if, as though, **quasi.**
but if, **sīn.**
courageously, **fortiter.**
extol, **efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus.**
force, **vīs, vis,** f.
hostile, **inimīcus, a, um.**
magistrate, **magistrātus, ūs,** m.
permanent, stable, **stabilis, e.**
prepare, prepare for, **parō, āre, āvī, ātus,** with acc.
prisoner, defendant in a suit, **reus, ī,** m.
restore, **reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus.**
settle, **cōnsīdō, ere, sēdī.**

EXERCISE.

1. If I were not hostile to the prisoner, I should appear as a witness in this case. 2. These men are still plotting the destruction of the city as though I had not already exposed their plans. 3. If he pays me the money he owes, I will come; if not, I shall remain at home. 4. If he comes with the cavalry, we shall not despair of victory; if he does not come, not even Fortune herself can save us. 5. At home the Romans courageously prepared for war as though they had not just[1] lost two consuls and a large army. 6. If you occupied Gaul first, you shall remain; but if the Roman people settled here before you,[2] they[3] will prevent you by force from holding their

lands. 7. Friendships are not permanent except between the good and honorable. 8. If we do not enjoy all blessings in this state, at least we have many. 9. Unless you restore this money, we shall accuse you before the magistrate. 10. Why should you extol this man with praises, unless indeed treachery and cowardice are worthy of honor?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *just:* **paulō ante.**
2. *before you:* i.e. *before you did,* **prius quam tū.**
3. *they:* in Latin **is,** referring to **populus.**

LESSON XXXVIII.

SUBORDINATE ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY **quamvīs, quamquam,** *etc.* PROVISOS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Subordinate Adversative Clauses.** 309. 1–5; A. & G. 527 and *a–e*; H. 585, 586. I, II.

2. **Provisos.** 310. II; A. & G. 528; H. 587.

EXAMPLES.

1. quod turpe est, id quamvīs occultētur, nōn honestum fit, *what is base does not become honorable, even though it be hidden.*

2. quamvīs amplum sit, parum est, *however extensive it be, it is too little.*

3. Rōmānī, quamquam itinere fessī erant, tamen prōcēdunt, *though the Romans were weary with marching, yet they advanced.*

4. etsī nunquam dubium fuit, *though it was never doubtful.*

5. Atticus honōrēs nōn petiit, cum eī patērent, *Atticus did not seek honors, though they were open to him.*

6. quamquam quid loquor, *and yet why do I talk?*

7. magnō mē metū līberābis dum modo inter mē atque tē mūrus intersit, *you will relieve me of a great fear, provided only there be a wall between you and me.*

8. id faciat saepe dum nē lassus fīat, *let him do that often, provided he does not become tired.*

9. **manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat industria,** *old men's faculties continue, provided only industry remains.*

Remarks.

1. **Etsī**, *although*, is carefully to be distinguished from **etsī**, *even if;* the latter is a conditional particle and takes any of the constructions admissible for **sī**; see Lesson XXXVI.

VOCABULARY.

afterwards, **posteā**.
excite, **excitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
guilt, **culpa, ae**, f.
meet with (something), **incurrō, ere, incurrī, cursūrus,** followed by **in** with acc.
provided, provided that, **dum.**
recover, **recuperō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
relieve, **līberō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
siege, **obsidiō, ōnis**, f.
unscrupulous, **improbus, a, um.**
useless, **inūtilis, e.**
utterly, **omnīnō.**
win over, **conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus.**

EXERCISE.

1. Provided you come with four thousand cavalry, you will relieve the city from fear of siege. 2. Though Fortune desert us, let us not desert our friends. 3. However fortunate men are, they are never so fortunate as not to meet with troubles. 4. And yet who doubts that you are plotting the murder of all your fellow-citizens? 5. Provided only he does not lead his soldiers from the province to Rome, he may[1] remain in charge[2] of his army. 6. This prisoner shall be defended by me, though it be useless. 7. Although Miltiades had conquered the Persians in the battle of Marathon, he was afterwards accused by the Athenians because he had not

recovered Paros. 8. While he lacked guilt, he was not free from suspicion. 9. Provided we sell grain at a lower price, we shall win over the excited populace. 10. Although Verres was powerful and utterly unscrupulous, he could not prevent me from being chosen as advocate of the Sicilians against him.[3]

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. This idea cannot be expressed by the simple subjunctive; use **licet** with the proper construction. See Lesson XXXIII, Example 6.

2. *remain in charge:* render by the present of **praesum** with the dat.

3. What pronoun must be used? See Lesson XXIII, Example 6.

LESSON XXXIX.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

MOODS.

1. **Declaratory Sentences.** 314. 1, 3; 331. I; A. & G. 580; H. 642, 643. 3, 4.

2. **Interrogative Sentences.** 315. 1–3; A. & G. 586, 587; H. 642 and 2, 3.

3. **Imperative Sentences.** 316 and *a*; A. & G. 588 and *a*; H. 642.

TENSES.

1. **Of the Infinitive.** 317 and *a*; A. & G. 584 and *a*; H. 644, 617.

2. **Of the Subjunctive.** 318 and *a*; A. & G. 585 and *a*; H. 644.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ariovistus respondit sēsē nōn esse ventūrum, *Ariovistus replied that he would not come.* (Direct : nōn veniam.)

2. Rēgulus dīxit quam diū jūre jūrandō hostium tenērētur nōn esse sē senātōrem, *Regulus said that so long as he was held by his oath to the enemy he was not a senator.* (Direct : quamdiu . . . teneor, nōn sum senātor.)

3. referunt, esse silvam īnfīnītā magnitūdine, quae Bacēnis appellātur, *they bring back word that there is a forest of limitless extent, which is called Bacenis.* (The direct statement here is est silva ; the clause quae appellātur is an addition of the writer.)

4 **Caesarī respondit** sē prius in Galliam vēnisse quam populum Rōmānum. **Quid sibi vellet?** Cūr in suās possessiōnēs venīret? *he answered Caesar that he had come into Gaul before the Roman people. What did he want? Why did he come into his domain?* (Direct: ego prius vēnī. Quid vīs? Cūr venīs?)

5. **sī veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vellet, num etiam recentium injūriārum memoriam** sē dēpōnere posse, *if he were willing to forget the former indignity, could he also banish the recollection of recent wrongs?* (Direct: sī velim, num possum?)

6. **quid metueret,** *what (said he) had he to fear?* (Direct: quid metuam.)

7. **dīxit illī īrent ad cōpiās,** *let them, he said, go to their troops.* (Direct: vōs īte.)

8. **sciō tē haec ēgisse,** *I know you were doing this.* (Direct: agēbās.) *I know you did this.* (Direct: ēgistī.) *I know you had done this.* (Direct: ēgerās.)

9. **videor ostendisse quālēs deī essent,** *I seem to have shown of what nature the gods are.* (Direct: ostendī.)

Remarks.

1. Note that a dependent perfect infinitive is treated as an historical tense whenever, if resolved into an equivalent indicative, it would be historical. See the last example above.

2. Note that for the sake of vividness a present tense of the direct discourse is not infrequently retained in the indirect after an historical tense. This is called **repraesentātiō**, 'a bringing back to the present.'

VOCABULARY.

approach, **adventus, ūs,** m.
arise, **coorior, īrī, ortus sum.**
bitterly, **acerbē.**
bring back word, **referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus.**
idle, **iners, ertis.**
leave, abandon, **dēserō, ere, seruī, sertus.**
long, **diū, diūtius, diūtissimē.**
mutiny, **sēditiō, ōnis,** f.
of, concerning, **dē,** prep. with abl.
open, **apertus, a, um.**

plough, **arō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
quell, **sēdō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
read (aloud), **recitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
scout, **explōrātor, ōris,** m.
with (not involving participation), **apud,** prep. with acc.

EXERCISE.

1. These scouts brought back word that when the Gauls[6] had been informed of Caesar's approach they left the villages, which were twenty in number, and fled into the woods. 2. He said to the soldiers that the place was very suitable[1] for a battle; let each man perform his duty, and not[2] forget the glory of the Roman name. 3. They bitterly accused Tiberius; why did he idly remain at Rome? Why did he not set forth for Gaul[8] to quell the mutiny which had arisen? 4. When the mutiny had arisen, Germanicus urged his wife Agrippina to go away from camp; why did she remain longer with the army? What was she to do among so many unruly soldiers? 5. We read that Cincinnatus was ploughing in the field when it was announced to him that he had been appointed dictator. 6. Cicero says that Sophocles had just written that part of the tragedy which he read to the judges. 7. I know you said what you thought was true. 8. I know you thought that what you said was true.

Cicero On Old Age.

The essay[3] *On Old Age* was written a little after the assassination of Julius Caesar. In this work Cicero represents Scipio and Laelius asking Cato the Elder in what way he bears the burdens of old age so easily.

Cato replies that old age is wrongly blamed, that its ills[7] lie[4] in the character not in the time of life[5], and that he himself has not only not found old age wretched, but even easy and pleasant.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *very suitable:* **maximē idōneum**, 74. 2; A. & G. 89. *d*; H. 169. 2.

2. See Lesson XXIX, Example 6.

3. *essay:* **liber**, lit. *book*.

4. *lie:* express by **esse**, *are*.

5. *time of life:* **aetās, ātis**.

6. *that when the Gauls:* in Latin, 'that the Gauls, when they,' etc. B. 351. 2.

7. *ills:* **vitia**.

8. *for Gaul:* **in Galliam**.

LESSON XL.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse. 319–322 entire; A. & G. 589 entire; H. 646, 647.

EXAMPLES.

NOTE. — The direct form is given first in parentheses.

(sī hōc crēdis, errās, *if you believe this, you are wrong.*)

1. dīcō tē, sī hōc crēdās, errāre, *I say that, if you believe this, you are wrong.*

2. dīxī tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errāre, *I said that, if you believed this, you were wrong.*

(sī hōc crēdēs, errābis, *if you believe* (i.e. *shall believe*) *this, you will be wrong.*)

3. dīcō tē, sī hōc crēdās, errātūrum esse, *I say that if you believe* (i.e. *shall believe*) *this, you will be wrong.*

4. dīxī tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errātūrum esse, *I said that if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*

(sī hōc crēdideris, errābis, *if you shall have believed this, you will be wrong.*)

5. dīcō tē, sī hōc crēdiderīs, errātūrum esse, *I say that if you shall have believed this, you will be wrong.*

6. dīxī tē, sī, hōc crēdidissēs, errātūrum esse, *I said that, if you should have believed this, you would be wrong.*

(sī hōc crēdās, errēs, *if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*)

7. **dīcō tē, sī hōc crēdās, errātūrum esse,** *I say that if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*

8. **dīxī tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errātūrum esse,** *I said that, if you should believe this, you would be wrong.*

(**sī hōc crēderēs, errārēs,** *if you were believing this, you would be in error.*)

9. **dīcō (dīxī), tē, sī hōc crēderēs, errātūrum esse,** *I say (said) that, if you were believing this, you would be wrong.*

(**sī hōc crēdidissēs, errāvissēs,** *if you had believed this, you would have been wrong.*)

10. **dīcō (dīxī) tē, sī hōc crēdidissēs, errātūrum fuisse,** *I say (said) that, if you had believed this, you would have been wrong.*

(**sī hōc dīxissēs, pūnītus esses,** *if you had said this, you would have been punished.*)

11. **dīcō (dīxī) sī hōc dīxissēs, futūrum fuisse ut pūnīrēris,** *I say (said) that, if you had said this, you would have been punished,* lit. *it would have happened that you should be punished.*

12. **nōn dubitō quīn, sī hōc dīxissēs, errātūrus fuerīs,** *I do not doubt that if you had said this, you would have been wrong.*

13. **quaerō, num, sī hōc dīxissēs, errātūrus fuerīs,** *I ask whether you would have made a mistake, if you had said this.*

14. **tam ācriter pugnātum est ut sī equitēs adfuissent castra capī potuerint,** *the fighting was so fierce that if the cavalry had been present the camp could have been taken.*

VOCABULARY.

acquit, **absolvō, ere, solvī, solūtus.**

believe, **crēdō, ere, crēdidī, crēditus.**

confess, **cōnfiteor, ērī, cōnfessus sum.**

hunger, **famēs, is,** f., abl. sing. **famē.**

murder, **occīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.**

owe, **dēbeō, ēre, dēbuī, dēbitus.**

pay, **solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus.**
restrain, **coërceō, ēre, coërcuī, coërcitus.**
reveal, **patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
so great, **tantus, a, um.**
so many, **tot,** indecl.
so much, so greatly, **tantopere.**
suffer from, **labōrō, āre, āvī, ātus,** with abl.
terrify, **terreō, ēre, terruī, territus.**
thwart, **obsistō, ere, obstitī,** with dat.

EXERCISE.

1. Cato declared that he would never have undergone so many and so great labors unless he had believed that the soul is immortal. 2. I know that if you had followed my advice, you would have been chosen consul. 3. He needed money so much that he would have suffered from hunger had not friends assisted him. 4. Do you doubt that Catiline would have murdered us if I had not revealed his plans and thwarted the conspiracy? 5. I asked him whether he would have come if I had sent a letter. 6. The Greeks were so terrified that Xerxes could have destroyed them if he had known it. 7. Tacitus says that Agricola would have devoted himself eagerly to the pursuit of philosophy, unless his mother had restrained him. 8. Do you think that the magistrates will condemn this man if he confesses his fault? 9. Do you think the magistrates would acquit this man if he should confess his fault? 10. I knew that if you should remain long at Athens, you would miss your friends. 11. I say that you will be safe if you follow my advice. 12. I said that you would be safe if you should follow my advice.

LESSON XLI.

THE INFINITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Subject.** 327. 1, 2 and *a*; A. & G. 452 and N. 2, 455. *a*; H. 615, 612. 3.

2. **Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Object.** 328. 1, 2; A. & G. 456; H. 607 and 1, 2, 608. 4, 612 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī, *it is sweet and noble to die for one's country.*

2. senātuī placuit lēgātōs mittere, *the Senate decided* (lit. *it pleased the Senate*) *to send envoys.*

3. nōn semper licet ōtiōsum esse, *one cannot be always at leisure.*

4. patriciō tribūnō plēbis fierī nōn licēbat, *it was not allowed a patrician to become a tribune of the plebs.*

5. litterās mittere nōn audet, *he does not dare send the letter.*

6. nōnne mē audīre vultis, *do you not wish to hear me?*

7. huic audāciae resistere dēbētis, *you ought to resist this audacity.*

8. colōniam dēdūcere cōnātus est, *he tried to lead out a colony.*

9. ēvādere nōn potuit, *he could not escape.*

10. parātus abīre, *ready to depart.*

11. assuētus vidēre, *accustomed to see.*

12. **beātus esse sine virtūte nēmō potest,** *no one can be happy without virtue.*

Remarks.

1. Note that where the English says 'ought to have done,' 'might have done,' the Latin uses **dēbuī, oportuit, potuī,** with the present infinitive, as, **dēbuit venīre,** *he ought to have come;* **potuit venīre,** *he might have come.*

VOCABULARY.

begin, **coepī, coepisse**; when governing a pass. inf. the perf. is regularly **coeptus est.**
behold, **aspiciō, ere, aspexī, aspectus.**
cease, **dēsistō, ere, dēstitī.**
dare, **audeō, ēre, ausus sum,** semi-deponent.
deadly, **capitālis, e.**
eclipse, **dēfectiō, ōnis,** f.
fight, **pugnō, āre, āvī, ātum.**
find (somebody or something by searching), **reperiō, īre, repperī, repertus.**
foretell, **praedīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
merit (worth), **virtūs, ūtis,** f.
moon, **lūna, ae,** f.
recount, **ēnumerō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
retreat, **recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,** with the reflexive.
sun, **sōl, sōlis,** m.
wont, be wont, **soleō, ēre, solitus sum,** semi-deponent.

EXERCISE.

1. It delighted him to foretell the eclipses of the sun and moon. 2. Cease to think, my friends, that justice can be bought and sold in this court. 3. Caesar decided to fight as soon as[1] he saw that the enemy wished to retreat. 4. He tried to deprive me of all my fortune. 5. Did you dare to crucify any one who called himself a Roman citizen? 6. It was not easy to pre-

vent him from finding us. 7. The walls which began to be built in your consulship are now finished. 8. I began to recount the merits of this general a little while ago. 9. It is difficult to say how many books he has read. 10. It is much easier to be harsh than lenient. 11. He was wont to say that no more deadly bane than pleasure had been given men by the gods. 12. Do you not think that you could have been contented with this glory? 13. Could you behold all this without the greatest pain?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. The order in Latin should be: 'Caesar as soon as he,' *etc.* 351. 2.

LESSON XLII.

THE INFINITIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Subject.** 330; A. & G. 455. 2; H. 615.

2. **Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Object.** 331 entire; A. & G. 459; H. 613. 1–3.

3. **Passive Construction of Verbs which in the Active are followed by the Infinitive with Subject Accusative.** 332 entire; H. 611. 1, 2 and Notes 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. lēgem esse brevem oportet, *the law ought to be brief.*

2. turpe est mē mortem timuisse, *it is disgraceful for me to have feared death.*

3. mīlitēs rēmigēsque revertī jussit, *he ordered the soldiers and oarsmen to return.*

4. cōnsul lūdōs fierī vetuit, *the consul forbade the games to be held.*

5. nōn patiar istam suspīciōnem manēre, *I will not allow that suspicion to remain.*

6. sinite mē nostram calamitātem praeterīre, *permit me to pass over our misfortune.*

7. cūr hunc tantō dolōre afficī vīs, *why do you wish this man to be visited with so great grief?*

8. vōs enim haec audīre cupiō, *for I wish you to hear this.*

9. māluit sē dīligī quam metuī, *he preferred to be loved rather than feared.*

10. nōn molestē ferēbant sē libīdinum vinculīs laxātōs esse, *they did not regret* (lit. *bear it ill*) *that they had been freed from the fetters of passion.*

11. hīs frūmentum darī cōgēbat, *he compelled grain to be given to these.*

12. īre in exsilium jussus est, *he was ordered to go into exile.*

13. populī majestās cōnservārī jubētur, *the majesty of the people was ordered to be preserved.*

14. vidēbātur magnam glōriam cōnsecūtus,[1] *he seemed to have attained great glory.*

15. dīcitur in Italiam vēnisse, *he is said to have come into Italy.*

16. Aristīdēs jūstissimus fuisse trāditur, *Aristides is reported to have been very just.*

17. trāditum est Aristīdem jūstissimum fuisse, *it is reported that Aristides was very just.*

Notes on the Examples.

1) Observe that the participle in the compound tenses of the infinitive agrees with the subject of the main verb in constructions of this type. The auxiliary **esse** is also freely omitted.

Remarks.

1. Note that verbs which have no participial stem express the future infinitive active and passive by **fore ut** or **futūrum esse ut**, with the subjunctive, as **spērō fore ut hostēs arceantur,** *I hope the enemy will be kept off*, lit. *I hope it will happen that the enemy will be kept off.*

VOCABULARY.

along with, **ūnā cum**, with abl.
burn, **combūrō, ere, ussī, ūstus.**
(established), it is clearly established, **cōnstat, cōnstāre, cōnstitit**, impersonal.

forbid, **vetō, āre, vetuī, vetitus.**
implicated in, **cōnscius, a, um,** with gen.
order, **jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus.**
posterity, **posterī, ōrum,** m.
recall, **revocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
reputation, **fāma, ae,** f.
set on fire, **incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus.**
stain, **maculō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
(story), the story goes, **trāditur. trādī, trāditum est,** lit. *it has been handed down.*
transmit, hand on, **prōdō, ere, prōdidī, ditus.**
unwilling, be unwilling, **nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.**
wish, **volō, velle, voluī.**

EXERCISE.

1. The immortal gods have wished us not only to receive these blessings from our ancestors, but also to transmit them to posterity. 2. The story goes that Caesar was implicated in Catiline's conspiracy. 3. It is useful to the state for men to be worthy of their ancestors. 4. He did not want his reputation injured. 5. This army seems to have been entirely wiped out. 6. The Roman knights were forbidden to ask that I be recalled from exile. 7. It is clearly established that your slaves came armed into the Forum along with you. 8. Do we not wish the rights of Roman citizens to be held sacred among all nations? 9. The provincials rejoice that this general has come into their cities with a large army. 10. They were unwilling to be consulted. 11. Do you wonder, judges, that I dared defend Roscius? 12. We were suddenly ordered to express our opinion. 13. Cato is said to have studied Greek literature when an old man. 14. Do not allow the altars of the immortal gods to be stained with the blood of citizens.

15. The Senate forbade the consul to make a levy of soldiers. 16. With this money the people ordered lands to be bought. 17. Our ancestors bade King Antiochus to be content with these boundaries. 18. The leader of the pirates ordered this fleet to be set on fire and burned.

The Death of Cicero.

Cicero was at his Tusculan villa with his brother Quintus when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, and at once decided to set out for Astura. After he had twice embarked and twice returned to land, he came to his villa at Formiae. While he was staying here, he was informed that soldiers were approaching. Even then he might have escaped[1] had he not been betrayed by a man whom he had once defended. When the soldiers had come up, he made no resistance[2] and was quickly slain. His head and hands were taken to Antony at Rome and fastened to the Rostra.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *might have escaped:* see Lesson XLI, Rem. 1.
2. *made no resistance:* **nihil resistēbat.**

LESSON XLIII.

PARTICIPLES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **Tenses of the Participle.** 336. 1–5; A. & G. 489 and 491; H. 640 and 1.

2. **Use of Participles.** 337. 1–3, 5, 8, *a*, *b*. 1), 2); A. & G. 494; 496, 497 and *d*; 500 and 1, 2, 4; H. 638. 1–3, 639, 613. 5.

EXAMPLES.

1. audiō tē loquentem, *I hear you as you speak.*

2. audīvī tē loquentem, *I heard you as you were speaking.*

3. audiam tē loquentem, *I shall hear you as you speak*, i.e. *as you shall be speaking.*

4. locūtus tacet, *he has spoken and is silent*, lit. *having spoken he is silent.*

5. locūtus tacuit, *he had spoken and was silent.*

6. locūtus tacēbit, *he will speak and then keep silent.*

7. idōneum tempus ratus, Athēnās sē contulit, *thinking the time favorable, he betook himself to Athens.*

8. Platō scrībēns est mortuus, *Plato died while writing.*

9. perfidiam veritus ad suōs recessit, *fearing treachery, he returned to his own troops.*

10. Catōnem vīdī in bibliothēcā sedentem, *I saw Cato sitting in his library.*

11. Polyphēmum Homērus cum ariete colloquentem facit, *Homer represents Polyphemus talking with the ram.*

12. post rēgēs exāctōs, *after the expulsion of the kings*, lit. *after the kings expelled.*

13. **lēgēs observandae,** *laws deserving of observance.*

14. **veniendum est,** *it is necessary to come.*

15. **huic mulierī parcendum est,** *this woman must be spared.*

16. **oblīvīscendum est injūriārum,** *one must forget injuries.*

17. **lēgem scrībendam cūrāvit,** *he saw to the engrossing of the law.*

18. **eum jugulandum vōbīs trādidērunt,** *they handed him over to you to be put to death.*

Remarks.

1. Note that the perfect passive participle is often equivalent to a co-ordinate clause in English; as, **C. Servīlius Ahāla Sp. Maelium occupātum interēmit,** *Gaius Servilius Ahala surprised and slew Spurius Maelius*, lit. *slew him having been surprised.*

2. Observe that the present active participle is used much less freely in Latin than in English. We employ it somewhat loosely to denote an act prior to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, 'Finding no means of escape, he surrendered.' Here the *finding* is anterior to the *surrender*. In such cases the Latin would employ some other form of expression; in that language the present participle is strictly limited to the expression of acts *contemporary with* the action of the main verb.

VOCABULARY.

advance, **prōgredior, ī, gressus sum.**
bronzes, **aera, um,** n. (pl. of **aes, aeris**).
find fault with, **culpō, āre, āvī, ātus,** with acc.
hand over, **trādō, ere, trādidī, trāditus.**
offer, **dō, dare, dedī, datus.**
opportunity, **facultās, ātis,** f.
painter, **pictor, ōris,** m.
pupil, **discipulus, ī,** m.
ravage, **populor, ārī, ātus sum.**
represent, in a work of art, **fingō, ere, fīnxī, fictus**; otherwise, **faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
set up, **statuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
strong, **validus, a, um.**
thunderbolt, **fulmen, inis,** n.
urge, **hortōr, ārī, ātus sum.**

EXERCISE.

1. Having ravaged all Campania, Hannibal withdrew into winter quarters at Capua. 2. The bronzes and statues[1] which Verres had plundered from the temples of the Sicilians he handed over to his slaves to carry to Rome and set up in his own house. 3. Apelles the painter represented Alexander the Great holding a thunderbolt in his hand. 4. We must use this man as leader. 5. Having attained old age, men are wont to find fault with it.[2] 6. I provided for defending the city by many strong guards. 7. We must withdraw from these woods to our camp. 8. Xenophon represents Socrates discussing whether men can learn virtue. 9. In the seven hundred and eighth year after the founding of the city the old republic was overthrown. 10. I heard you urging your pupils to read the speeches of Demosthenes. 11. Rejoicing that this opportunity was offered him, he ordered his soldiers to advance.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Translate: *of which Verres had plundered the temples.*
2. 242. 4.

LESSON XLIV.

THE GERUND; THE GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION; THE SUPINE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. **The Gerund.** 338. 1–5; A. & G. 502; 504 and *b*; 505 and *a*; 506 and N. 2; 507; H. 624, 626, 627, 628 and footnote 2, 629.

2. **The Gerundive Construction.** 339. 1–5; A. & G. 503; 504 and *b*, 505, 506, 507; H. 621, 623 and 1, 628.

3. **The Supine.** 340 entire; A. & G. 509, 510 and N. 2; H. 632 and 1, 633, 635 and 1, 2, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. **fīnem sequendī fēcit,** *he made an end of following.*

2. **cupidus tē audiendī,** *desirous of hearing you.*

3. **glōriandī causā,** *for the sake of boasting.*

4. **spatium sūmāmus ad cōgitandum,** *let us take time for reflection.*

5. **frātrem tuum laudandō,** *by praising your brother.*

6. **ex discendō capiunt voluptātem,** *they derive pleasure from learning.*

7. **cōnsilium urbis dēlendae et cīvium trucīdandōrum,** *the plan of destroying the city and massacring the citizens.*

8. **sēnsūs ad rēs percipiendās idōneī,** *senses adapted to perceiving objects.*

9. Brūtus in līberandā patriā interfectus est, *Brutus was slain in freeing his country.*

10. cupiditās plūra[1] habendī, *desire of having more.*

11. ad agrum fruendum[2] nōs allectat senectūs, *old age invites us to enjoy the farm.*

12. suī cōnservandī[3] causā, *for the sake of saving themselves.*

13. vestrī cōnservandī[3] causā, *for the sake of saving yourselves.*

14. pācem petītum ōrātōrēs mittunt, *they send envoys to ask for peace.*

15. mīrābile audītū, *wonderful to hear!*

Notes on the Examples.

1) The Gerundive Construction could not be used here; **plūrium habendōrum** could be masculine as well as neuter, and would thus occasion ambiguity.

2) Note that **fruor**, like the other deponents governing the ablative, admits the gerundive construction.

3) **Cōnservandī** agrees merely in form with **suī** and **vestrī**; in sense it is plural.

Remarks.

1. The dative of the gerund and of the gerundive are both rare in Ciceronian Latin; consequently the construction, though common later, is hardly to be imitated by the beginner in Latin writing.

VOCABULARY.

ambush, **īnsidiae, ārum**, f.
arm, **armō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
circumstance, **rēs, reī**, f.
collect, **colligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
commonwealth, **rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae**, f.
complain, **queror, ī, questus sum.**
confidence, **fidūcia, ae**, f.
draw on, lure on, **trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus.**
inscription, **titulus, ī**, m.
kingdom, **rēgnum, ī**, n.

obtain, **potior, īrī, potītus sum.**	spend, **dēgō, ere, dēgī.**
recollection, **memoria, ae,** f.	tomb, **sepulcrum, ī,** n.
	wandering, **error, ōris,** m.

EXERCISE.

1. By returning home he escaped destruction. 2. Envoys came from the Aequi to complain of injuries and demand restitution. 3. By reading the inscriptions of the tombs I return to a recollection of the dead. 4. They gave the enemy no opportunity of collecting themselves. 5. By their eagerness for pursuing they were drawn on to the place of ambush. 6. This circumstance at length gave the Trojans a hope of ending their wanderings. 7. I do not fear that any one will think I am saying this for the sake of frightening you. 8. Cyrus said he had great confidence of obtaining the kingdom. 9. He gave us the opportunity of seeing all the things that you left. 10. We spent three days at Capua in writing letters. 11. Very little time was given the Romans for arming themselves. 12. Wonderful to tell, no one was in charge of these troops. 13. Do you wish to offer Antonius an opportunity of crushing the commonwealth?

The Character of Caesar.

It is difficult to form a correct judgment[1] concerning Caesar's character.[2] It is admitted[3] that in early life[4] he was dissolute, and that afterwards he showed no regard[5] for justice and the laws. Yet he was (a man) of excep-

tional foresight, and saw not only from what evils the state was suffering but also by what means these could be checked. Yet on account of his premature death we cannot say how successfully he would have organized[6] the government,[7] if he had lived.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *form a correct judgment:* **rēctē jūdicāre.**
2. *character:* **ingenium.**
3. *it is admitted:* **cōnstat.**
4. *in early life:* express by **adulēscēns** in agreement with the subject of the dependent infinitive.
5. *showed no regard:* 'to show no regard' is in Latin **nōn ratiōnem habēre**, construed with a gen. of the thing.
6. *would have organized:* see 322. *b.*
7. *government:* **rēs pūblica.**

GENERAL VOCABULARY.

NOTE. — Words enclosed in parentheses are not themselves defined, but are inserted to assist in the definition of other words.

A

abandoned, **perditus, a, um.**
abode, **domicilium, ī,** n.
abound, **abundō, āre, āvī.**
about, concerning, **dē,** prep. with abl.
about, nearly, **ferē.**
absent, be absent, **absum, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.**
accomplice, **cōnscius, iī,** m.
accomplish, **efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.**
accord, of my, your, one's own, **sponte,** abl. f., defective.
accordingly, **itaque.**
(account), on account of, **propter,** prep. with acc.
accursed, **nefārius, a, um.**
accuse, **accūsō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
Achaea, **Achāia, ae,** f.
acquaintance, **scientia, ae,** f.
acquainted, be acquainted with, perf. tenses of **cognōscō.**
acquit, **absolvō, ere, solvī, solūtus.**
acquittal, **absolūtiō, ōnis,** f.
across, **trāns,** prep. with acc
act, **factum, ī,** n.
actively, **vehementer.**
adapted, **aptus, a, um.**
(added), it is added, **accēdit, ere, accessit.**
adjudge, **jūdicō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
admire, **admīror, ārī, ātus sum.**
admonition, give admonition, **admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.**
advance, **prōgredior, ī, gressus sum.**
advantage, **commodum, ī,** n.
advantage, profit, **ēmolumentum, ī,** n.
adverse, **adversus, a, um.**
advice, **cōnsilium, ī,** n.
advocate, legal adviser, **patrōnus, ī,** m.
advocate, promoter, **auctor, ōris,** m.
Aeneas, **Aenēās, ae,** m.
Aequi, **Aequī, ōrum,** m.
Aesculapius, **Aesculāpius, ī,** m.
affect, **afficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.**
Africa, **Āfrica, ae,** f.
after, **postquam,** conj.
after, **post,** prep. with acc.
after, afterwards, **post, posteā.**
against, **in,** prep. with acc.
against, contrary to, **contrā,** prep. with acc.
age, **aetās, ātis,** f.
at the age of, **nātus,** construed with the acc. of the age.
ago, **ante,** adv.
Agricola, **Agricola, ae,** m.
Agrigentine, **Agrigentīnus, a, um.**

Agrippina, **Agrippīna**, **ae**, f.
aid, **subsidium**, **ī**, n.
Alexander, **Alexander**, **drī**, m.
alive, **vīvus**, **a**, **um**.
all, **omnis**, **e**.
  all the best, noblest, etc., **quisque**, with superlative.
allay, **sēdō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
allies, **sociī**, **ōrum**, m.
Allobroges, **Allobrogēs**, **um**, m.
allow, **sinō**, **ere**, **sīvī**, **situs**.
almost, **paene**.
along with, **ūnā cum**, with abl.
already, **jam**.
altar, **āra**, **ae**, f.
although, though, **quamquam**; **quamvīs**; **cum**.
always, **semper**.
ambush, **īnsidiae**, **ārum**, f.
Ameria, of Ameria, **Amerīnus**, **a**, **um**.
among, **apud**, prep. with acc.
  among, between, in the midst of, **inter**, prep. with acc.
ample, **amplus**, **a**, **um**.
Amulius, **Amūlius**, **ī**, m.
ancestors, **majōrēs**, **um**, m.
ancient, **antīquus**, **a**, **um**.
Ancus Marcius, **Ancus Mārcius**, **ī**, m.
and, **et**; **-que** (enclitic); **atque**.
  and not, **nēve**, **neu**; **neque**.
  and yet, **quamquam**.
anger, **īrācundia**, **ae**, f.
angry, be angry, **īrāscor**, **ī**, construed with dat.
announce, **nūntiō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
annoyance, **molestia**, **ae**, f.
another, **alius**, **a**, **ud**.
answer, **respondeō**, **ēre**, **spondī**, **spōnsum**.
Antenor, **Antēnor**, **oris**, m.
Antioch, **Antiochīa**, **ae**, f.
Antiochus, **Antiochus**, **ī**, m.
Antonius, **Antōnius**, **ī**, m.
anxiety, **cūra**, **ae**, f.
anybody, anyone, anything, **quisquam**, **quaequam**, **quidquam**; **quis**, **quid**.
Apelles, **Apellēs**, **is**, m.
Apollo, **Apollō**, **inis**, m.
appear, be present, **adsum**, **esse**, **adfuī**, **adfutūrus**.
Appian Way, **Appia Via**, **ae**, f.
appoint, **cōnstituō**, **ere**, **uī**, **ūtus**.
  appoint, elect, **creō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
approach, **adventus**, **ūs**, m.
approach (used absolutely), **appropinquō**, **āre**, **āvī**.
  approach somebody or something, **accēdō**, **ere**, **cessī**, **cessūrus**; followed by **ad** with acc.
approve, **probō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
Aquileia, **Aquilēia**, **ae**, f.
Aquilo, **Aquilō**, **ōnis**, m.
Archias, **Archiās**, **ae**, m.
Archytas, **Archȳtās**, **ae**, m.
Ariovistus, **Ariovistus**, **ī**, m.
arise, **coorior**, **īrī**, **ortus sum**.
Aristides, **Aristīdēs**, **is**, m.
aristocrats, **optimātēs**, **ium**, m.
Aristotle, **Aristotelēs**, **is**, m.
arm, **armō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
armed, **armātus**, **a**, **um**.
  armed men, **armātī**, **ōrum**, m.
arms, weapons, **arma**, **ōrum**.
army, **exercitus**, **ūs**, m.
arraignment, **accūsātiō**, **ōnis**, f.
arrive, **adveniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**.
arrogant, **īnsolēns**, **entis**.
Arruns, **Arrūns**, **untis**, m.
art, **ars**, **artis**, f.
as, when, **cum**; **ut**.
  as, correlative with previous *so* or *as*, **quam**.
  as = so, **tam**.
  as if, as though, **quasi**.
  as long as, **dum**.

as not to, after *so*, *such*, etc., in a negative clause, **quīn**.
as soon as, **simul atque** (ac).
ashamed, it shames, **pudet**, **ēre**, **uit**, impersonal.
Asia, **Asia**, **ae**, f.
ask (a question), **rogō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
ask, inquire of, **quaerō**, **ere**, **quaesīvī**, **quaesītus**.
ask, request, **rogō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
aspire to, strive for, **nītor**, **ī**, **nīsus** or **nīxus sum**, followed by **ad** with acc.
assassination, **caedēs**, **is**,
assemble (intrans.), **conveniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**.
assemble (trans.), **convocō**, **āre**, **āvī**. **ātus**.
assign, **attribuō**, **ere**, **uī**, **ūtus**.
assist, **juvō**, **āre**, **jūvī**, **jūtus**.
assistance, **auxilium**, **ī**, n.
Astura, **Astura**, **ae**, f.
asylum, **asȳlum**, **ī**, n.
(at hand), be at hand, **adsum**, **esse**, **adfuī**, **adfutūrus**.
at least, **certē**.
at length, **tandem**.
at once, **statim**.
Athenian; **Athēniēnsis**, **e** (adj.).
Athenians, **Athēniēnsēs**, **ium**.
Athens, **Athēnae**, **ārum**, f.
attack, **impetus**, **ūs**, m.
attack, **adorior**, **īrī**, **ortus sum**.
attack, assault (a town), **oppugnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
attain, **assequor**, **ī**, **secūtus sum**.
attempt, **cōnor**, **ārī**, **ātus sum**.
attend, accompany, **comitor**, **ārī**, **ātus sum**.
attend, be present at, **adsum**, **esse**, **adfuī**, **adfutūrus**, with the dat.
Atticus, **Atticus**, **ī**, m.
author (of a book), **scrīptor**, **ōris**, m.
authority, **auctōritās**, **ātis**, f.
avarice, **avāritia**, **ae**, f.
avenue, avenue of approach, **aditus**, **ūs**, m.
away, be distant, **absum**, **esse**, **āfuī**, **āfutūrus**,

B

bad, **malus**, **a**, **um**.
band, **manus**, **ūs**, f.
band together, **conjungō**, **ere**, **jūnxī**, **jūnctus**, with the reflexive pronoun.
bane, **pestis**, **is**, f.
baneful, **capitālis**, **e**.
banish, **expellō**, **ere**, **pulī**, **pulsus**.
battle, **pugna**, **ae**, f.
be, **sum**, **esse**, **fuī**, **futūrus**.
bear, **ferō**, **ferre**, **tulī**, **lātus**.
bear in mind, **meminī**, **isse**.
beautiful, **pulcher**, **chra**, **chrum**.
because, **quod**; **quia**; **cum**.
because of, **propter**, prep. w. acc.
become, **fīō**, **fierī**, **factus sum**.
before, in the presence of, **apud**, **ad**, preps. with acc.
before, **ante**; **anteā**, adv.
before, **antequam**, **priusquam**, conj.
beg, **ōrō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
begin, **coepī**, **coepisse**; when governing a pass. inf. the perf. ind. is regularly **coeptus est**.
begin (a thing), **īnstituō**, **ere**, **uī**, **ūtus**.
behalf, in behalf of, **prō**, prep. with abl.
behold, **aspiciō**, **ere**, **spexī**, **spectus**.
believe, **crēdō**, **ere**, **crēdidī**, **itus**.
beneficence, **beneficentia**, **ae**, f.
bestow, **tribuō**, **ere**, **uī**, **ūtus**.

betray, **prōdō, ere, prōdidī, ditus.**
better, **melius.**
between, **inter,** prep. with acc.
Bibracte, **Bibracte, is,** n.
bid, **jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus.**
bill (for a law), **lēx, lēgis,** f.
bitterly, **acerbē.**
bitterness, **acerbitās, ātis,** f.
blame, **culpō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
blessing, **commodum, ī,** n.
blind, **caecus, a, um.**
block, obstruct, **obstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.**
blood, **sanguis, inis,** m.
bloodshed, **caedēs, is,** f.
boast, make a boast, **glōrior, ārī, ātus sum.**
body, **corpus, oris,** n.
book, **liber, librī,** m.
borders, **fīnēs, ium,** m.
born, be born, **nāscor, ī, nātus sum.**
born, **nātus, a, um.**
both . . . and, **et . . . et.**
both, each, **uterque, utraque, utrumque.**
boundary, **fīnis, is,** m.
boy, **puer, erī,** m.
branch (of learning), **ars, artis,** f.
brave, **fortis, e.**
bravery, **fortitūdō, inis,** f.
break down, **rescindō, ere, scidī, scissus.**
bridge, **pōns, pontis,** m.
bring, **afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus.**
bring back word, **referō, ferre, tulī, lātus.**
bring (to trial), **addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
bring under, **redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus.**
broad, **lātus, a, um.**
bronzes, **aera, um,** n. (pl. of **aes, aeris**).
brother, **frāter, tris,** m.
brushwood, **virgulta, ōrum,** n.
build, **struō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.**
burden, **onus, eris,** n.
burden, **onerō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
burn (tr.), **combūrō, ere, ussī, ūstus.**
but (if strongly adversative), **sed.**
but (denoting transition), **autem,** post-positive.
but if, **sīn.**
buy, **emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus.**
by (of personal agent), **ā, ab,** prep. with abl.
by no means, **minimē.**

C

Caecilius, **Caecilius, ī,** m.
Caesar, **Caesar, is,** m.
call, name, **appellō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
call, summon, **vocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
call together, **convocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
camp, **castra, ōrum,** n.
Campania, **Campānia, ae,** f.
can, be able, **possum, posse, potuī.**
capital charge (with verbs of judicial action), **caput, itis,** n., lit. *head.*
Capitoline, **Capitōlium, ī,** n.
captive, **captīvus, ī,** m.
capture, **capiō, ere, cēpī, captus.**
Capua, **Capua, ae,** f.
care, **cūra, ae,** f.
care, take care, **cūrō, āre.**
careless, **neglegēns, entis.**
carry, **portō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
carry off, **auferō, auferre.**
Carthage, **Carthāgō, inis,** f.
Carthaginian, **Carthāginiēnsis, e.**
case, **causa, ae,** f.
Catiline, **Catilīna, ae,** m.
Cato, **Catō, ōnis,** m.

Cato the Elder, **Catō Mājor.**
cause, **causa, ae,** f.
cavalry, **equitēs, um,** m. pl.; **equitātus, ūs,** m.
cease, **dēsistō, ere, dēstitī.**
celebrate, **celebrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
Ceres, **Cerēs, eris,** f.
certain, certain one, **quīdam, quaedam, quiddam** or **quoddam.**
chance, by chance, **forte.**
change (of affairs), **rēs novae, rērum novārum,** f.
character, nature, **nātūra, ae,** f.
character, acquired character, **mōrēs, um,** m.
character, native worth, **indolēs, is,** f.
characteristic of, **proprius, a, um.**
charge, accusation, **crīmen, inis,** n.
charge, be in charge, **praesum, esse, fuī,** construed with dat.
charge, put in charge, **praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus,** construed with dat.
cheat, cheat out of, **fraudō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
check, **contineō, ēre, uī, tentus.**
cherish, **colō, ere, coluī, cultus.**
chief, **prīnceps, ipis,** m.
children, **līberī, ōrum,** m.
choose, **dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
Chrysogonus, **Chrȳsogonus, ī,** m.
Cicero, **Cicerō, ōnis,** m.
Cimon, **Cīmōn, ōnis,** m.
Cincinnatus, **Cincinnātus, ī,** m.
circumstance, **rēs, eī,** f.
cis-Alpine, **cisalpīnus, a, um.**
citadel, **arx, arcis,** f.
citizen, fellow-citizen, **cīvis, is,** m.
city, **urbs, urbis,** f.
civil, **cīvīlis, e.**
clearly hear, **exaudiō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
climb over, **trānscendō, ere, scendī.**
close, **claudō, ere, clausī, clausus.**
cohort, **cohors, rtis,** f.
collect, **colligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
colony, **colōnia, ae,** f.
come, **veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum.**
come down, **dēscendō, ere, scendī;** followed by **dē** with abl.
come up, arrive, **adveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum.**
comedian, **cōmoedus, ī,** m.
commander, **dux, ducis,** m.; **imperātor, ōris,** m.
absolute commander, **summus imperātor.**
common, **commūnis, e.**
common people, **vulgus, ī,** n.
commonwealth, **rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae,** f.
complain, **queror, ī, questus sum.**
complete, **perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.**
completely, **plānē.**
concern, it concerns, **interest, esse, fuit; rēfert, ferre, rētulit,** impersonal.
concerning, **dē,** prep. with abl.
condemn, **condemnō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
conduct, escort, **dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
conduct, manage, **gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.**
confer, **dēferō, ferre, tulī, lātus,** with the dat. of the person on whom.
confess, **cōnfiteor, ērī, fessus sum.**
confidence, trustworthiness, **fidēs, eī,** f.
confidence, expectation, **fīdūcia, ae,** f.
confident, **cōnfidēns, entis.**
congratulate, **grātulor, ārī, ātus sum,** with the dat.
conquer, **vincō, ere, vīcī, victus.**

consider, regard, **putō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**; **exīstimō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
conspiracy, **conjūrātiō**, **ōnis**, f.
conspirators, **conjūrātī**, **ōrum**, m.
consul, **cōnsul**, **is**, m.
consulship, **cōnsulātus**, **ūs**, m.
consult, **cōnsulō**, **ere**, **uī**, **sultus**, with the acc.
consult for, **cōnsulō**, **ere**, **uī**, **sultus**, with the dat.
contemporary, **aequālis**, **is**, m.
contented, **contentus**, **a**, **um**.
contrary to, **contrā**, prep. with acc.
convict, **condemnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
Corinth, **Corinthus**, **ī**, f.
Corioli, **Coriolī**, **ōrum**, m.
Cornelia, **Cornēlia**, **ae**, f.
correctly, **rēctē**.
country, native country, **patria**, **ae**, f.
country (as opposed to the city), **rūs**, **rūris**, n.
courage, **animus**, **ī**, m.
courageously, **fortiter**.
court, **jūdicium**, **ī**, n.
cover (figuratively), **cumulō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
cowardice, **ignāvia**, **ae**, f.
Crassus, **Crassus**, **ī**, m.
crime, **scelus**, **eris**, n.
cross, **crux**, **crucis**, f.
cross, **trānseō**, **īre**, **iī**, **itūrus**.
crowds, in crowds, **frequēns**, **entis**.
crucify, **ad crucem agō**, **ere**, **ēgī**, **āctus**.
cruel, **crūdēlis**, **e**.
cruelty, **crūdēlitās**, **ātis**, f.
crush, **opprimō**, **ere**, **pressī**, **pressus**.
cry (of distress), **plōrātus**, **ūs**, m.
cultivate, **colō**, **ere**, **coluī**, **cultus**.
Cumae, **Cūmae**, **ārum**, f.
Curius, **Curius**, **ī**, m.
custom, **mōs**, **mōris**, m.
cut off, **interclūdō**, **ere**, **clūsī**, **clūsus**.
cut to pieces, **occīdō**, **ere**, **cīdī**, **cīsus**.
Cyrus, **Cȳrus**, **ī**, m.

D

damage, loss, **dētrīmentum**, **ī**, n.
do damage, **noceō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **itūrus**.
danger, **perīculum**, **ī**, n.
Danube, **Dānuvius**, **ī**, m.
dare, **audeō**, **ēre**, **ausus sum**, semi-dep.
Darius, **Dārīus**, **ī**, m.
daughter, **fīlia**, **ae**, f.
day, **diēs**, **ēī**, m.
dead, **mortuus**, **a**, **um**.
deadly, **capitālis**, **e**.
dear, **cārus**, **a**, **um**.
death, **mors**, **mortis**, f.
to death, with verbs of condemning, **capite** (**caput**, **itis**, n.).
decide, **cōnstituō**, **ere**, **uī**, **ūtus**.
decide upon, **cōnstituō**, **ere**, **uī**, **ūtus**, with acc.
decision, **jūdicium**, **ī**, n.
declare, **dēclārō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
declare (of war), **indīcō**, **ere**, **dīxī**, **dictus**.
decree, **dēcernō**, **ere**, **crēvī**, **crētus**.
deed, **factum**, **ī**, n.
deep, **altus**, **a**, **um**.
deeply, **penitus**.
defence, **dēfēnsiō**, **ōnis**, f.
defend, **dēfendō**, **ere**, **fendī**, **fēnsus**.
deliberate, **dēlīberō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
delight, comfort, **oblectāmentum**, **ī**, n.
delight, **dēlectō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
deliver (a speech), **habeō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**.

deliver from, **līberō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
Delos, **Dēlos, ī,** f.
demand, **poscō, ere, poposcī; postulō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
demand restitution, **rēs repetō, ere, īvī (-iī), ītus.**
Demosthenes, **Dēmosthenēs, is,** m.
deny, **negō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
departure, **dēcessus, ūs,** m.
depend, **nītor, ī, nīsus** or **nīxus sum.**
deprive, **prīvō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
descended from, **nātus, a, um; ortus, a, um.**
desert, **dēserō, ere, seruī, sertus.**
desire, wish, **optō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
desire, eagerness, **cupiditās, ātis,** f.
despair of, **dēspērō, āre, āvī, ātus,** with the acc.
despise, **contemnō, ere, tempsī, temptus.**
destroy, **dēleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.**
destruction, **exitium, ī,** n.
deter, **dēterreō, ēre, uī, itus.**
devote, devote one's self to something, **dēdō, ēre, dēdidī, dēditus,** with the reflexive pronoun.
Diana, **Diāna, ae,** f.
dictator, **dictātor, ōris,** m.
die, a die, **alea, ae,** f.
die, **morior, morī, mortuus sum.**
difficult, **difficilis, e.**
difficulty, **difficultās, ātis,** f.
dig (a trench), **dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus,** lit. *lead, run.*
diligence, **dīligentia, ae,** f.
diligently, **dīligenter.**
disadvantage, **incommodum, ī,** n.
disagree, **dissentiō, īre, sēnsī.**
disaster, **clādēs, is,** f.
discipline, **disciplīna, ae,** f.
discourse, words, **ōrātiō, ōnis.**
discover, **inveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus.**
discuss, **disputō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
dishonor, **ignōminiā afficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus,** lit. *affect with dishonor.*
disregard, **contemnō, ere, tempsī, temptus.**
dissolute, **libīdinōsus, a, um.**
distant, be distant, **absum, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.**
distinguished, **īnsignis, e.**
distribute, **distribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
ditch, **fossa, ae,** f.
divine, **dīvīnus, a, um.**
do, **faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
(doubt), there is no doubt, **nōn dubium est.**
doubt, **dubitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
doubtful, **dubius, a, um.**
draw on, lure on, **trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus.**
drive, drive away, **expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.**
Duilius, **Duīlius, ī,** m.
during, **per,** prep. with acc.
duty, **officium, ī,** n.
dwell in (figuratively), **īnsum, inesse, īnfuī,** construed with **in** and the abl.

E

each, **quisque, quaeque, quidque.**
each (of two), **uterque, utraque, utrumque.**
each other, **suī, sibi, sē.**
eager, eager for, **cupidus, a, um,** with the gen.
eagerly, **ācriter.**
eagerness, zeal, **studium, ī,** n.; **cupiditās, ātis,** f.
earlier, **citius.**
earnestly, **vehementer.**
easily, **facile.**

easy, **facilis, e.**
easy, comfortable, **mollis, e.**
eclipse, **dēfectiō, ōnis,** f.
eighth, **octāvus, a, um.**
eighty, **octōgintā.**
either . . . or, **aut . . . aut** if the two alternatives exclude each other; otherwise **vel . . . vel.**
either, either one (of two), **uter-vīs, utravīs, utrumvīs.**
eldest, **maximus, maximus nātū.**
elect, **creō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
election, **comitia, ōrum,** n.
elevated, **excelsus, a, um.**
eloquence, **ēloquentia, ae,** f.
eloquent, **ēloquēns, entis.**
else, **alius, a, ud.**
embankment, **agger, eris,** m.
embark, **nāvem ascendō, ere, endī.**
embassador, **lēgātus, ī,** m.
embezzlement, **pecūlātus, ūs,** m.
empty, **inānis, e.**
(end), at the end of, **extrēmus, a, um,** with a substantive.
end, **fīniō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
endeavor (that), **labōrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
enemy (in military sense), **hostis, is,** c.; (collectively), **hostēs, ium,** m.
personal enemy, **inimīcus, ī,** m.
energy, **virtūs, ūtis,** f.
enjoin, **praecipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,** construed with dat. of the person.
enjoy, **fruor, ī, fruitūrus.**
Ennius, **Ennius, ī,** m.
enter, **ingredior, ī, gressus sum.**
enter into, **ineō, īre, iī, itus.**
entertain (sentiments), **sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus,** lit. *think.*
entire, **tōtus, a, um.**
entitle, **īnscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.**
entreat, **obsecrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
enumerate, **ēnumerō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
envoy, **lēgātus, ī,** m.
envy, **invideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus,** with dat.
equal, **pār, paris.**
error, **error, ōris,** m.
escape, get away (intrans.), **ēvādō, ere, vāsī, vāsum.**
escape something, **effugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus.**
especially, **praecipuē.**
established, it is clearly established, **cōnstat, āre, cōnstitit,** impersonal.
Etruria, **Etrūria, ae,** f.
Etruscans, **Etrūscī, ōrum,** m.
even, **etiam.**
not even, **nē . . . quidem,** with the emphatic word or phrase between.
ever, **unquam.**
ever, always, **semper.**
every, **omnis, e.**
evidence, **indicia, ōrum,** plu. of **indicium, ī,** n.
evil, **malus, a, um.**
exceed, **antecellō, ere,** with dat. of the person.
excellent, **ēgregius, a, um.**
except, **nisi.**
exceptional, **singulāris, e.**
excite, **excitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
excuse, **excūsātiō, ōnis,** f.
exempt, **līber, a, um.**
(exhortation), give exhortation, **hortor, ārī, ātus sum.**
exile, **exsilium, ī,** n.
(expected, supposed, — sooner, larger) than expected or supposed, **opīniōne,** abl. of **opīniō, ōnis.**
exploits, **rēs gestae, rērum gestārum,** f.
expose, **patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**

express (an opinion), **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
extant, be extant, **exstō, āre.**
extend (thanks), **agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.**
extol, **efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus.**
eye, **oculus, ī,** m.

F

Fabius, **Fabius, ī,** m.
fair, **pulcher, chra, chrum.**
faith, **fidēs, eī,** f.
fall into, **incidō, ere, incidī,** followed by **in** with acc.
fall upon, **incidō, ere, incidī,** with the dat.
fame, **fāma, ae,** f.
family, stock, **genus, eris,** n.
famous, **clārus, a, um.**
fasten, **affīgō, ere, fīxī, fīxus.**
father, **pater, patris,** m,
fault, **culpa, ae,** f.
favor, **beneficium, ī,** n.
favor, **faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautūrus.**
fear, **metus, ūs,** m.
fear, **metuō, ere, uī.**
few, **paucī, ae, a.**
field, **ager, agrī,** m.
fifteen, **quīndecim.**
fifty, **quīnquāgiṇtā.**
fight, **pugnō, āre, āvī, ātum.**
fill, **compleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.**
filled, **complētus, a, um.**
filled, crowded full of, **refertus, a, um.**
finally, **postrēmō.**
find (by searching), **reperiō, īre, repperī, repertus.**
find, come upon, **inveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus.**
find out something (by investigation), **comperiō, īre, perī, pertus.**
find (good, bad, etc.), **ūtor, ī, ūsus sum.** with pred. abl.
find fault with, **culpō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
finish, **fīniō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
fire, **īgnis, is,** m.
first, **prīmus, a, um.**
first (adv.), **prīmō.**
fit, **idōneus, a, um.**
five, **quīnque.**
Flaminius, **Flāminius, ī,** m.
flee, **fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus.**
fleet, **classis, is,** f.
flourishing, **flōrēns, entis.**
flute, **tībia, ae,** f.
foe, **inimīcus, ī,** m.
follow, **sequor, ī, secūtus sum.**
follower, **comes, itis,** c.
following, the following, **hīc, haec, hōc**; also **ille, a, ud.**
folly, **stultitia, ae,** f.
food, **cibus, ī,** m.
foot, **pēs, pedis,** m.
foot-soldiers, **peditēs, um,** m.
for, in return for, **ob,** prep. with acc.
for, in behalf of, **prō,** prep. with abl.
forbid, **vetō, āre, uī, itus.**
force, **vīs, vis,** f.
foresight, **prūdentia, ae,** f.
foretell, **praedīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
forget, **oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus sum.**
form, make, **faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
former, with reference to the present, **superior, us.**
former, with reference to something subsequent, **prior, us.**
former, the former of two already mentioned, **ille.**
Formiae, **Formiae, ārum,** f.
fortification, **mūnītiō, ōnis,** f.
fortify, **mūniō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
fortunate, **fēlīx, īcis.**
fortune, **fortūna, ae,** f.
fortune (in sense of property), **fortūnae, ārum,** f.

forty, **quadrāgintā**.
Forum, **Forum, ī**, n.
found, **condō, ere, didī, ditus**.
foundation, **fundāmentum, ī**, n.
four, **quattuor**.
fourteen, **quattuordecim**.
free, **līber, a, um**.
freedman, **lībertus, a, um**.
freedom, **lībertās, ātis**, f.
friend, **amīcus, ī**, m.; **amīca, ae**, f.
friendly, **amīcus, a, um**.
friendship, **amīcitia, ae**, f.
frighten, **terreō, ēre, uī, itus**.
from, **ā, ab**; from, out of, **ē, ex**; down from, **dē**, prepositions with abl.
from the vicinity of, **ā, ab**, with abl.
from (after verbs of *hindering, etc.*), **quō minus, nē, quīn**.
fruit, **frūctus, ūs**, m.
full, **plēnus, a, um**.
Fulvia, **Fulvia, ae**, f.
funeral rites, **fūnera, um**, n.
furnish, **praebeō, ēre, uī, praebitus**.
furthermore, **praetereā**.
fury, **furor, ōris**, m.

G

Gades, **Gādēs, ium**, f.
Gaius, **Gāius, ī**, m.; abbreviated C.
Gallic, **Gallicus, a, um**.
gate, **porta, ae**, f.
gather (intrans.), **conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum**.
Gaul, a Gaul, **Gallus, ī**, m.
Gaul, the country, **Gallia, ae**, f.
general, **dux, ducis**, m.
geometry, **geōmetria, ae**, f.
German, **Germānus, a, um**.
Germanicus, **Germānicus, ī**, m.
Germany, **Germānia, ae**, f.
get ready (trans.), **comparō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
gift, **dōnum, ī**, n.
give, **dō, dare, dedī, datus**.
gladness, **laetitia, ae**, f.
glory, **glōria, ae**, f.
go, **eō, īre, īvī, itum**.
go away, **abeō, īre, iī, itūrus**.
go upon, **ingredior, ī, gressus sum**.
god, **deus, ī**, m.
good, **bonus, a, um**.
good, advantage, **bonum, ī**, n.
goods, property, **bona, ōrum**, n.
Gracchus, **Gracchus, ī**, m.
grain, **frūmentum, ī**, n.
grandson, **nepōs, ōtis**, m.
great, **magnus, a, um**.
greatest (of qualities), **summus, a, um**.
greatly, **magnopere**.
Greek, **Graecus, a, um**.
grieve, grieve over, **doleō, ēre, uī, itūrus**.
(ground), on the ground that, **quod**.
guard, protection, **praesidium, ī**, n.
guard, a guard, **cūstōs, ōdis**, c.
guardian, **cūstōs, ōdis**, c.
guide, **dux, ducis**, c.
guilt, **culpa, ae**, f.
guilty, **nocēns, entis**.

H

habit, **mōs, mōris**, m.
half, **dīmidium, ī**. n.
hand, **manus, ūs**, f.
(hand), on (left) hand, (right) hand, *etc.*, **parte** (abl. of **pars, partis**, f.).
hand over, **trādō, ere, didī, ditus**.
Hannibal, **Hannibal, is**, m.
happen, be done, **fīō, fierī, factus sum**.
happen, it happens, it befalls, **accidit, ere, accidit**, impersonal.
happy, **beātus, a, um**.

hardship, **labor, ōris**, m.
harm, do harm, **noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus**, with dat. of indirect obj.
harmless, **innoxius, a, um.**
harsh, **asper, a, um.**
hateful, **odiōsus, a, um.**
hatred, **odium, ī**, n.
haughty, **superbus, a, um.**
have, **habeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
he who, **is quī.**
head, **caput, itis**, n.
headlong, **praeceps, ipitis.**
heap upon, **cumulō, āre, āvī, ātus**; followed by **in** with acc.
hear, **audiō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
  hear clearly, **exaudiō.**
heavy, **gravis, e.**
heed, give heed, **caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautūrus.**
help, **auxilium, ī**, n.
help, **juvō, āre, jūvī, jūtus.**
Helvetii, **Helvētiī, ōrum**, m.
her, **suus, a, um**, reflexive.
Heraclea, **Hērāclēa, ae**, f.
here, **hīc.**
  here, be here, **adsum, esse, fuī, futūrus.**
hero, **hērōs, ōis**, m.
Herodotus, **Hērodotus, ī**, m.
high, **altus, a, um.**
  high (of price), **magnus, a, um.**
  higher, at a higher price (with verbs of *valuing*, *buying*, and *selling*), **plūris.**
  highest (of qualities), **summus, a, um.**
highly (with verbs of *valuing*), **magnī.**
  more highly (with verbs of *valuing*, *buying*, and *selling*), **plūris.**
  less highly (with verbs of *valuing*, *buying*, and *selling*), **minōris.**
himself, herself, *etc.*, reflexive, **suī, sibi, sē.**
hinder, impede, **impediō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
his, **suus, a, um**, reflexive.
history, **historia, ae**, f.
  Roman history, **rēs Rōmānae**, f.
hold, **teneō, ēre, uī.**
  hold, regard, **habeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
(home), at home, **domī.**
  to one's home, **domum.**
honest, upright, **probus, a, um.**
honey, **mel, mellis**, n.
honor, **honor, ōris**, m.
honor, **honōrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
honorable, **honestus, a, um.**
hope, **spēs, eī**, f.
hope, hope for, **spērō, āre, āvī, ātus**, with the acc.
Horace, **Horātius, ī**, m.
Horatius Cocles, **Horātius Cocles, Horātī Coclitis**, m.
horse, **equus, ī**, m.
horseman, **eques, itis**, m.
Hortensius, **Hortēnsius, ī**, m.
hostile, **inimīcus, ī**, f.
hour, **hōra, ae**, f.
house, **domus, ūs**, f.
how, if used to introduce the sentence as a whole, **quī** in direct questions, **ut** in indirect; **quam**, if used to modify an adjective or adverb in the sentence.
  how great, **quantus, a, um.**
  how much, **quantum**, followed by gen. of the whole.
  how many, **quot**, indecl.
however, **autem**, post-positive.
  however (much), **quamvīs.**
humanity, **hūmānitās, ātis**, f.
hundred, **centum.**
hunger, **famēs, is**, f.; abl. sing. **famē.**

hurry, **contendō, ere, tendī, tentus.**

I

I, **ego, meī.**
idle, **iners, ertis.**
if, **sī,** conj.
ignorant, **ignārus, a, um.**
illustrious, **illūstris, e.**
imbue, **imbuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
immediately, **statim.**
immortal, **immortālis, e.**
immortality, **immortālitās, ātis,** f.
impel, **impellō, ere, impulī, impulsus.**
imperator, **imperātor, ōris,** m.
impious, **impius, a, um.**
implicated in, **cōnscius, a, um,** with gen.
importance, **dignitās, ātis,** f.
of more importance (with verbs of *valuing*), **plūris.**
important, **gravis, e.**
impost, **vectīgal, ālis,** n.
in, **in,** prep. with abl.
inch, **digitus, ī,** m.
inclined to think, **haud sciō an.**
individually, **virītim,** lit. *man by man.*
indulge, **indulgeō, ēre, dulsī, dultūrus.**
indulgence, **venia, ae,** f.
infantry, **peditēs, um,** m.
inflame, **incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus.**
inform, **certiōrem faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
be informed, **certior fīō, fierī, factus sum.**
inhabitant, **incola, ae,** m.
inherit, receive, **accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**
injure, **noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus,** with the dat., used of persons; **laedō, ere, laesī, laesus,** used of both persons and things.
injurious, be injurious, **noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus.**
injury, **injūriā, ae,** f.
injury, do injury, **noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus.**
inscription, **titulus, ī,** m.
inspire, **iniciō, ere, injēcī, injectus,** with acc. of direct object and dat. of indirect.
insult, **contumēlia, ae,** f.
intention, **cōnsilium, ī,** n.
interdict, **interdīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
interests, have interests, **studeō, ēre, uī,** with the acc. of neut. pron. or adj.
interval, **intervāllum, ī,** n.
into, **in,** prep. with acc.
introduce (of a bill), **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.**
invite, **invītō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
island, **īnsula, ae,** f.
Italy, **Italia, ae,** f.

J

Janus, **Jānus, ī,** m.
join, **jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūnctus.**
joy, **gaudium, ī,** n.
judge, **jūdex, icis,** m.
judge, **jūdicō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
Jugurtha, **Jugurtha, ae,** m.
Julius Caesar, **Jūlius Caesar, Jūlī Caesaris,** m.
jump down, **dēsiliō, īre, uī.**
jump over, **trānsiliō, īre, uī.**
Jupiter, **Juppiter, Jovis,** m.
just, just now, **modo.**
justice, **jūstitia, ae,** f.
justly, **jūre.**

K

Kalends, **Kalendae, ārum,** f.
keen, **ācer, cris, e.**

keenly, **ācriter.**
keep, keep in, confine, **teneō, ēre, uī.**
keep away, ward off, **arceō, ēre, uī.**
keep, preserve, **servō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
keep from, keep away from (tr.), **prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
kill, **occīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.**
kind, **genus, eris,** n.
kindness (the quality), **benignitās, ātis,** f.
kindness, a kindness, **beneficium, ī,** n.
king, **rēx, rēgis,** m.
kingdom, **rēgnum, ī,** n.
knight, **eques, itis,** m.
know, **sciō, īre, īvī, ītus.**
not know, **nesciō, īre, iī.**
knowledge, **scientia, ae,** f.

L

Labienus, **Labiēnus, i,** m.
labor, **labor, ōris,** m.
Lacedaemonians, **Lacedaemoniī, ōrum,** m.
lack, **careō, ēre, uī, itūrus.**
Laelius, **Laelius, ī,** m.
land, **ager, agrī,** m.
land, as opposed to the water, **terra, ae,** f.
large, **magnus, a, um.**
last, final, **ultimus, a, um.**
last, previous, **proximus, a, um.**
last, continue, **dūrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
latter, the latter of two already mentioned, **hīc, haec, hōc.**
laugh, laugh at, **rīdeō, ēre, rīsī, rīsum.**
laughter, **rīsus, ūs,** m.
law, the law, **jūs, jūris,** n.
law, statute, **lēx, lēgis,** f.
civil law, **jūs cīvīle.**
law-court, **basilica, ae,** f.
lay (foundations), **jaciō, ere, jēcī, jactus.**
lead, **dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
lead, lead out, lead away, **dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
lead across, **trādūco, ere, dūxī, ductus.**
leader, **dux, ducis,** c.
learn (by study), **discō, ere, didicī.**
learn, find out, **comperiō, īre, perī, pertus.**
leave, **relinquō, ere, līquī, līctus.**
left, **sinister, tra, trum.**
legion, **legiō, ōnis,** f.
lend (help), **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.**
lenient, **clēmēns, entis.**
Lentulus, **Lentulus, ī,** m.
less, **minus.**
lest, **nē.**
letter, **litterae, ārum,** f.; or **epistula, ae,** f.
letters, literature, **litterae, ārum,** f.
levy, **dēlēctus, ūs,** m.
liberal, generous, **largus, a, um.**
liberal (of pursuits), **līberālis, e.**
liberty, **lībertās, ātis,** f.
lieutenant, **lēgātus, ī,** m.
life, **vīta, ae,** f.
like, **similis, e.**
likewise, expressed by **īdem,** in agreement with subject.
linger, **moror, ārī, ātus sum.**
listen, listen to, **audiō, īre, īvī, ītus,** with acc.
literature, **litterae, ārum,** f.
little, a little, **paulum,** with gen. of the whole.
very little, **paullulum,** with gen.
little while ago, **paulō ante.**
live, **vīvō, ere, vīxī, vīctum.**
live, dwell, **habitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
lofty, **altus, a, um; sublīmis, e.**

long, **longus, a, um.**
long, **diū**, adv.
longing, **dēsīderium, ī**, n.
lose, **āmittō, ere, mīsī, missus**, the general word; **perdō, ere, perdidī, itus**, where the responsibility of the subj. is implied.
be lost, perfect of **pereō, īre.**
loss, pecuniary loss, **damnum, ī**, n.
lot, **sors, sortis**, f.
love, **amor, ōris**, m.
love, **amō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
low (of price), **parvus, a, um.**
loyal, **fidēlis, e.**
Lucius, **Lūcius, ī**, m.
luckless, **infēlīx, īcis**, m.
lust, **libīdō, inis**, f.

M

magistrate, **magistrātus, ūs**, m.
make, **faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
make (a levy), **habeō, ēre, uī, itus.**
make answer, **respondeō, ēre, spondī, spōnsus.**
make demand, **postulō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
make (somebody or something safe, bold, clear, *etc.*), **reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus.**
male, of male sex, **virīle secus.**
man, **homō, inis**, m., the general term; man as opposed to woman, or as a complimentary designation, **vir, virī**, m.
Manilius, **Mānilius, ī**, m.
Manlius, **Mānlius, ī**, m.
many, **multī, ae, a.**
(Marathon), of Marathon, **Marathōnius, a, um.**
(March), of March, **Mārtius, a, um.**
march out, **ēgredior, ī, gressus sum.**
Marcius, **Mārcius, ī**, m.
Marius, **Marius, ī**, m.
Mars, **Mārs, tis**, m.
master, owner, **dominus, ī**, m.
may, **licet, ēre, licuit**, with the subjunctive.
mean, **volō, velle, voluī**, with dat. of the reflexive.
means, methods, **ratiōnēs, um**, f.
meditate, **meditor, ārī, ātus sum.**
meet (trans.), **conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus.**
meet with (something), **incurrō, ere, currī, cursūrus**, with **in** and the acc.
memory, **memoria, ae**, f.
mention, make mention, **meminī, isse**, with gen. of person.
merit, **virtūs, ūtis**, f.
messenger, **nūntius, ī**, m.
Metellus, **Metellus, ī**, m.
midst, midst of, **medius, a, um.**
mile, **mīlle passūs**, lit. *thousand paces;* pl. **mīlia passuum.**
military service, **mīlitia, ae**, f.
Miltiades, **Miltiadēs, is**, m.
mind, **mēns, mentis**, f.
mindful, **memor, oris.**
mingle, mix, **misceō, ēre, uī, mixtus.**
minutely, **accūrātē.**
mischief, **malum, ī**, n.
misfortune, **malum, ī**, n.
miss, **requīrō, ere, quīsīvī, quīsītus.**
mistake, make a mistake, **peccō, āre, āvī, ātum.**
money, **pecūnia, ae**, f.
moon, **lūna, ae**, f.
month, **mēnsis, is**, m.
morals, **mōres, um**, m.
more, **magis**, adv.
more, **plūs, plūris**, n., substantive.

of more importance (with verbs of *reckoning*, *valuing*, *etc.*), **plūris** (gen.).
most, **plērīque**, **aeque**, **aque**.
mother, **māter**, **mātris**, f.
move, **moveō**, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**.
much, **multus**, **a**, **um**; adverbially, **multum**.
multitude, **multitūdō**, **inis**, f.
Mulvian, **Mulvius**, **a**, **um**.
murder, **caedēs**, **is**, f.
murder, **occīdō**, **ere**, **cīdī**, **cīsus**.
Mutina, **Mutina**, **ae**, f.
mutiny, **sēditiō**, **ōnis**, f.
my, **meus**, **a**, **um**.

N

name, **nōmen**, **inis**, n.
nation, **gēns**, **gentis**, f.; **nātiō**, **ōnis**, f.
naval, **nāvālis**, **e**.
near (with town-names), **ad**, prep. with acc.
near, **prope**, adv.
nearer, **propius**.
nearly, **prope**.
necessary, it is necessary, **necesse est**.
need, there is need, **opus est**.
need, feel need, **egeō**, **ēre**, **uī**; **indigeō**, **ēre**, **uī**.
neglect, **neglegō**, **ere**, **lēxī**, **lēctus**.
neighbor, **vīcīnus**, **ī**, m.
neighborhood, in the neighborhood of, **ad**, prep. with acc.
neither . . . nor, **neque . . . neque**; **nec . . . nec**.
Nestor, **Nestor**, **oris**, m.
never, **numquam**.
nevertheless, **tamen**.
new, **novus**, **a**, **um**.
news, as gen. of the whole, **novī**.
night, **nox**, **noctis**, f.
no, **nūllus**, **a**, **um**.
no, with adjectives used substantively, **nēmō** (defective).
no one, **nēmō** (defective).
noble, **nōbilis**, **e**.
nor, **neque** or **nec**.
not, **nōn**, **nē**.
(not), is not? does not? *etc.*, **nōnne**.
not even, **nē . . . quidem**, with the emphatic word between.
not only . . . but also, **nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam**.
not that, **nōn quō**.
not yet, **nōndum**.
nothing, **nihil**.
November, of November, **Novembris**, **e**.
now, already, **jam**.
now, at the present time, **nunc**.
Numa, **Numae**, **ae**, m.
number, **numerus**, **ī**, m.
(numbers), in numbers, **frequēns**, **entis**.

O

O, **Ō**, interjection.
obey, **pāreō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **itūrus**.
obtain, **potior**, **īrī**, **ītus sum**.
occupy, **occupō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**.
of, from, **ā**, **ab**, prep. with abl.
of, concerning, **dē**, prep. with abl.
of (partitive), **ē**, **ex**.
offer, **dō**, **dare**, **dedī**, **datus**.
offer battle, **proeliō lacessō**, **ere**, **lacessīvī**, **lacessītus**; lit. *worry by battle*.
often, **saepe**.
old, **vetus**, **eris**.
old, the old, **senēs**, **um**, m.
old age, **senectūs**, **ūtis**, f.
old man, **senex**, **senis**, m.
oldest, **maximus**, **a**, **um**, with or without **nātū**.
on, **in**, prep. with abl.

on, against, **in**, prep. with acc.
once, once upon a time, **quondam**.
one, **ūnus, a, um.**
one, the one who, **is quī.**
one . . . another, **alius . . . alius.**
the one . . . the other, **alter . . . alter.**
one's own, **suus, a, um.**
only, **tantum.**
only one, **ūnus, a, um.**
onset, **impetus, ūs**, m.
open, **aperiō, īre, uī, ertus.**
open, **apertus, a, um.**
openly, **apertē.**
opinion, deliberate judgment, **sententia, ae**, f.
opportunity, **facultās, ātis**, f.
oppose, offer resistance, **resistō, ere, restitī**, with the dat.
or, **aut; vel.**
or, in second member of a double question, **an** or **-ne.**
orator, **ōrātor, ōris**, m.
oratory, **ēloquentia, ae**, f.
ordain, **dēcernō, ere, crēvī.**
order, **jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus.**
order, at the order, **jussū.**
organize, **cōnstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
originator, **inventor, ōris**, m.; **inventrīx, īcis**, f.
other, another, **alius, a, ud.**
other, the other, **alter, a, um.**
others, all the others, **cēterī, ae, a.**
ought, it behooves, **oportet, ēre, oportuit.**
our, our own, **noster, tra, trum.**
overthrow, **ēvertō, ere, vertī, versus.**
overwhelm, **opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus.**
owe, **dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus.**

P

pain, **dolor, ōris**, m.
painter, **pictor, ōris**, m.
palace, **rēgia, ae**, f.
Palatine Hill, **Palātium, ī**, n.
Panurgus, **Pānūrgus, ī**, m.
parent, **parēns, entis**, m.
Paros, **Paros, ī**, f.
part, **pars, partis**, f.
pass, passes, **angustiae, ārum**, f.
pass, spend, **dēgō, ere, dēgī.**
pass over, **omittō, ere, mīsī, missus.**
passion, **libīdō, inis**, f.
patrician, **patricius, a, um.**
Pausanias, **Pausaniās, ae**, m.
pay, **stīpendium, ī**, n.
pay, **solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus.**
peace, **pāx, pācis**, f.
people, **populus, ī**, m.
perceive, **sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus.**
perform, **fungor, ī, fūnctus sum.**
perhaps, **fortasse.**
period of life, **aetās, ātis**, f.
perish, **pereō, īre, iī, itūrus.**
permanent, stable, **stabilis, e.**
permit, **sinō, ere, sīvī, situs.**
Persians, **Persae, ārum**, m. pl.
persuade, **persuādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsum.**
Philippi, **Philippī, ōrum**, m.
philosopher, **philosophus, ī**, m.
philosophy, **philosophia, ae**, f.
piety, **pietās, ātis**, f.
piously, **piē.**
pirate, **pīrāta, ae**, m.
leader of the pirates, **archipīrāta, ae**, m.
pitch, **pōnō, ere, posuī, itus.**
pity, **misericordia, ae**, f.
pity, it excites pity, **miseret, miserēre, miseruit**, impersonal; also **misereor, ērī, itus sum.**

place, **locus, ī**, m.
to some place, **aliquō**.
place in charge, in command over, **praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, with the dat. of indirect obj.
plan, **cōnsilium, ī**, n.
Plato, **Platō, ōnis**, m.
play, **lūdō, ere, lūsī, lūsum**.
pleasant, **jūcundus, a, um**.
please, it pleases, **placet, ēre, placuit**, or **placitum est**, with the dat.
pleasure, **voluptās, ātis**, f.
plebs, **plēbs, is**, f.
pledge, **fidēs, eī**, f.
plot, plan, **mōlior, īrī, ītus sum**.
plots, **īnsidiae, ārum**, f.
plough, **arō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
plunder, **spoliō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
poet, **poēta, ae**, m.
Pompey, **Pompejus, eī**, m.
poor, **pauper, eris**.
populace, **vulgus, ī**, n.
posterity, **posterī, ōrum**, m.
power, **potentia, ae**, f., the general term; **potestās, ātis**, f., denotes the power that is vested in an official.
absolute power, **summa potestās**.
powerful, **potēns, entis**, m.
practical wisdom, **prūdentia, ae**, f.
practise, **exerceō, ēre, uī, itus**.
praetor, **praetor, ōris**, m.
praise, **laus, laudis**, f.
praise, **laudō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
praiseworthy, **laudābilis, e**.
preferable, **potior, us**.
premature, **praemātūrus, a, um**.
prepare, prepare for, **parō, āre, āvī, ātus**, with acc.
present, be present, **adsum, esse, fuī, futūrus**.
prevail, **valeō, ēre, valuī**.
prevent, **prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus**.
previous, **superior, us**.
previously, before, **ante**, adv.
priestly office, **sacerdōtium, ī**, m.
prison, **carcer, is**, m.
prisoner, defendant in a suit, **reus, ī**, m.
private, **prīvātus, a um**.
prize, **aestimō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
prize, **praemium, i**, n.
produce, **prōdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus**.
production, **opus, eris**, n.
project, **cōnsilium, ī**, n.
promise, **prōmittō, ere, mīsī, missus**; **polliceor, ērī, itus sum**.
property, **bona, ōrum**, n.
pro-praetor, **prō praetōre**, indeclinable.
proscribe, **prōscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus**.
prosperous, of things, **prōsper, a, um**; of persons, **fēlīx, īcis**.
protect, **tueor, ērī**.
provide, provide for, **cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
provided, provided that, **dum**; provided only, **dum modo**.
province, **prōvincia, ae**, f.
provincials, **sociī, ōrum**, m.
public, **pūblicus, a, um**.
publish, **ēdō, ere, ēdidī, ēditus**.
Publius Africanus, **Pūblius Āfricānus, ī**, m.
Punic, **Pūnicus, a, um**.
pupil, **discipulus, ī**, m.
pursue, **sequor, ī, secūtus sum**.
pursuit, **studium, ī**, n.
put to confusion, **perturbō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
put to death, **necō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
put to flight, **fugō, āre, āvī, ātus**.
Pyrrhus, **Pyrrhus, ī**, m.

Q

quaestor, **quaestor, ōris**, m.
queen, **rēgīna, ae**, f.

quell, **sēdō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
quickly, **celeriter.**
Quintus, **Quīntus, ī,** m.
Quirites, **Quirītēs, ium,** m.

R

raise (a mound), **exstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.**
ravage, **populor, ārī, ātus sum.**
read, **legō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
read (aloud), **recitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
reap, **percipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**
rear, **novissimum agmen** (**agminis**), n.
reason, **causa, ae,** f.
recall, **revocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
recall to mind, **meminī, isse.**
receive, **accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.**
recent, **recēns, entis.**
reckon, **aestimō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
recollection, **memoria, ae,** f.
recount, **ēnumerō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
recover, **recuperō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
regal power, **rēgnum, ī,** n.
regard, consideration, **ratiō, ōnis,** f.
regard, **existimō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
regret, it causes regret, **paenitet, ēre, uit,** impersonal.
Regulus, **Rēgulus, ī,** n.
reign, **rēgnum, ī,** n.
rejoice, **gaudeō, ēre, gāvīsus sum.**
relax, **remittō, ere, mīsī, missus.**
relieve, **levō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
relieve, free from, **līberō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
religion, **religiō, ōnis,** f.
relying, **frētus, a, um.**
remain, **maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.**
remaining, **reliquus, a, um.**
remember, bear in mind, **meminī, isse; reminiscor, ī,** supplies the pres. partic. of **meminī.**
remembrance, **memoria, ae,** f.
remind, **admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.**
Remus, **Remus, ī,** m.
repent, it repents, **paenitet, ēre, uit,** impersonal.
reply, **respondeō, ēre, respondī, respōnsus.**
represent, in a work of art, **fingō, ere, fīnxī, fictus;** otherwise, **faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
republic, **rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae,** f.
reputation, **fāma, ae,** f.
resist, **resistō, ere, restitī,** with dat.
respect, **vereor, ērī, veritus sum.**
rest, the rest, **cēterī, ae, a.**
restitution, demand restitution, **rēs repetō, ere, petīvī, petītus.**
restore, **reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus.**
restrain, **coerceō, ēre, uī, itus.**
restrain from, **arceō, ēre, uī,** with **ā (ab)** and the abl. of moral qualities.
retain, **retineō, ēre, uī, tentus.**
retinue, **comitātus, ūs,** m.
retreat, **recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus,** with the reflexive.
return, **reditus, ūs,** m.
return (intr.), **redeō, īre, iī, itum.**
return, give back, **reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus.**
reveal, **patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.**
revolution, **rēs novae, rērum novārum,** f.
reward, **mūnus, eris,** n.
reward, **remūneror, ārī, ātus sum.**
Rhea Silvia, **Rhea Silvia, ae,** f.
rhetorician, **rhētor, oris,** m.
Rhine, **Rhēnus, ī,** m.
Rhodes, **Rhodos, ī,** f.

rich, **dīves, itis.**
ride, **vehor, ī, vectus sum.**
right, **jūs, jūris,** n.
right, **rēctus, a, um.**
ring, **ānulus, ī,** m.
risk, **perīculum, ī,** n.
risk, **perīclitor, ārī, ātus sum.**
river, **flūmen, inis,** n.
Roman, **Rōmānus, a, um.**
Rome, **Rōma, ae,** f.
Romulus, **Rōmulus, ī,** m.
Roscius, **Rōscius, ī,** m.
Rostra, **Rōstra, ōrum,** n.
rouse, **excitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
rout, **fugō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
rower, **rēmex, igis,** m.

S

sacred, **sacer, cra, crum.**
sad, **maestus, a, um.**
safe, **salvus, a, um.**
  safe and sound, **sōspes, itis.**
safety, **salūs, ūtis,** f.
sailor, **nauta, ae,** m.
sake, for the sake, **causā** (abl.) with gen.; the gen. always precedes.
sally, make a sally, **ērumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus.**
salute, **salūtō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
same, **īdem, eadem, idem.**
  at same time with, **simul cum.**
Samnites, **Samnītēs, ium,** m.
satisfy, **satis faciō, ere, fēcī,** with the dat.
Saturn, **Sāturnus, ī,** m.
save, **servō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
say, **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
  said (in direct quotations), **inquit** (perf.); always after one or more of the quoted words.
Scipiō, **Scīpiō, ōnis,** m.
scout, **explōrātor, ōris,** m.
second, **secundus, a, um.**
  second time, **iterum.**
secure, procure, **parō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
see, **videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus.**
seek, **petō, ere, īvī (iī), ītus.**
seem, appear, **videor, ērī, vīsus sum.**
seize, **occupō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
Sejanus, **Sējānus, ī,** m.
seldom, **rārō.**
select, **dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.**
self, oneself, **suī, sibi, sē.**
  self, *i.e.* I myself, you yourself, *etc.*, **ipse** in apposition with the subject or object.
sell, **vēndō, ere, vēndidī, vēnditus.**
Senate, **senātus, ūs,** m.
senator, **senātor, ōris,** m.
send, **mittō, ere, mīsī, missus.**
Sequani, **Sēquanī, ōrum,** m.
sesterce, **sēstertius, ī,** m., Roman coin worth about five cents.
set forth, **expōnō, ere, posuī, positus.**
set on fire, **incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus.**
set out, **proficīscor, ī, fectus sum.**
set up, **statuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
settle, **cōnsīdō, ere, sēdī.**
settler, **colōnus, ī,** m.
seven hundredth, **septingentēsimus, a, um.**
seventieth, **septuāgēsimus, a, um.**
severity, **sevēritās, ātis.**
Sextus, **Sextus, ī,** m.
shameful, **turpis, e.**
she who, **ea quae.**
shelter, **tēctum, ī,** n.
shepherd, **pāstor, ōris,** m.
ship, **nāvis, is,** f.
shout, **clāmō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
show (oneself), **praestō, āre, praestitī, praestitus.**
shower, **imber, imbris,** m.
shudder, shudder at, **horreō, ēre, uī.**

Sibyl, **Sibylla, ae**, f.
Sicilian, **Siculus, a, um.**
Sicily, **Sicilia, ae**, f.
siege, **obsidiō, ōnis**, f.
sin, **peccātum, ī**, n.
since (causal), **cum.**
single, one, **ūnus, a, um.**
sister, **soror, ōris**, f.
situated, is situated, **situs est (sinō, ere, sīvī, situs).**
six, **sex.**
sixteen, **sēdecim.**
sixty, **sexāgintā.**
skill, **ars, artis**, f.
skilled in, **exercitātus, a, um.**
slaughter, **caedēs, is**, f.
slave, **servus, ī**, m.
slavery, **servitūs, ūtis**, f.
slay, **occīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.**
small, **parvus, a, um.**
of small account, **parvī.**
snatch, snatch away, **ēripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus.**
so (of degree), **tam.**
so, thus (of manner), **sīc, ita.**
so great, **tantus, a, um.**
so many, **tot**, indeclinable.
so much, so greatly, **tantopere.**
Socrates, **Sōcratēs, is**, m.
solace, **sōlācium, ī**, n.
solace oneself, **cōnsōlor, ārī, ātus sum**, with the reflexive pronoun.
soldier, **mīles, itis**, m.
some, something, **aliquis, aliqua, aliquid** or **aliquod.**
some . . . others, **aliī . . . aliī.**
somehow or other, **nescio quō pactō.**
son, **fīlius, ī**, m.
soon, quickly, **cito.**
sooner, **citius.**
Sophocles, **Sophoclēs, is**, m.
sorrow, **maeror, ōris**, m.
sorry, be sorry, it repents, **paenitet, ēre, uit**, impersonal.
sort, **modus, ī**, m.
soul, **animus, ī**, m.
spare, **parcō, ere, pepercī.**
Sparta, **Lacedaemōn, onis**, f.
Spartan, **Lacedaemonius, a, um.**
speak, **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
speech, **ōrātiō, ōnis**, f.
speed, **celeritās, ātis**, f.
spend, **dēgō, ere, dēgī.**
squander, **profundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus.**
stain, **maculō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
state, **cīvitās, ātis**, f.
Stator, **Stator, ōris**, m.
statue, **statua, ae**, f.
statute, a statute, **lēx, lēgis**, f.
stay, **maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.**
stead, instead, **prō**, prep. with abl.
steadfastness, **cōnstantia, ae**, f.
still, yet, **tamen.**
still (temporal), **adhūc.**
stimulate, **excitō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
Stoic, **Stoicus, a, um.**
stone, **lapis, idis**, m.
(story), the story goes, **trāditur, trādī, trāditum est**, lit. *it has been handed down.*
stoutly, **ācriter.**
strength, **vīrēs, ium**, f.; pl. of **vīs.**
strict, **sevērus, a, um.**
strip, **exuō, ere, uī, ūtus.**
strong, **validus, a, um.**
study, **studium, ī**, n.
study, **studeō, ēre, uī**, with the dat.
subdue, overcome, **domō, āre, uī, itus.**
successfully, **fēlīciter.**
such, **tālis, e.**
suddenly, **subitō.**
suffer, **patior, ī, passus sum.**
suffer from, **labōrō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
sufficient, **satis**, with the gen. of the whole.
suitable, **idōneus, a, um.**

suited, **aptus, a, um.**
Sulla, **Sulla, ae,** m.
of Sulla, **Sullānus, a, um.**
summon, **vocō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
sun, **sōl, sōlis,** m.
Superbus, **Superbus, ī,** m.
sure, to be sure, **sānē, quidem.**
surpass, **superō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
surrender (oneself), **trādō, ere, trādidī, trāditus.**
surround, **circumdō, dare, dedī, datus.**
survive, **supersum, esse, fuī,** with dat.
suspicion, **suspīciō, ōnis,** f.
sweet, **dulcis, e.**
Syracuse, **Syrācūsae, ārum,** f.
Syracusan, **Syrācūsānus, a, um.**

T

Tacitus, **Tacitus, ī,** m.
take, carry off, **auferō, ferre, abstulī, ablātus.**
take away, away from, **adimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus.**
take to, carry to, **afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus.**
take possession, **possīdō, ere, sēdī, sessus.**
Tanaquil, **Tanaquil, is,** f.
Tarentum, **Tarentum, ī,** n.
Tarquinius, **Tarquinius, ī,** m.
teach, **doceō, ēre, uī, doctus.**
taught, **ēdoctus.**
teacher, **praeceptor, ōris,** m.: **praeceptrīx, īcis,** f.
tear down, **dīruō, ere, ruī, rutus.**
tell, say, **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
temple, **aedēs, is,** f.; **templum, ī,** n. When used with precision **aedēs** refers to the building only, while **templum** includes the consecrated area as well.
ten, **decem.**
tenth, **decimus, a, um.**
terrify, **terreō, ēre, uī, territus.**
than, **quam,** conj.
thanks, **grātiae, ārum,** f.
that, **is, ea, id**; **ille, illa, illud**;
that of yours, **iste, ista, istud.**
that (rel. pron.), **quī, quae, quod.**
that, in order that, **ut**; **quī, quae, quod** with the subjunctive; with comparatives, **quō.**
that, lest, with verbs of *fearing*, **nē.**
that not, in order that not, **nē.**
that not, with verbs of *fearing*, **ut.**
that (of result), **ut**; that not, **ut nōn.**
that, the fact that, **quod,** conj.
that, on the ground that, **quod.**
that, after verbs of doubting, *etc.*, **quīn,** lit. *why not?*
the . . . the (with comparatives), **quō . . . eō.**
Thebes, **Thēbae, ārum,** f.
theft, **fūrtum, ī,** n.
their, their own, **suus, a, um.**
Themistocles, **Themistoclēs, is,** m.
then, afterwards, **deinde.**
then, accordingly, **igitur.**
then, at that time, **tum.**
there, **ibi.**
thick, **crassus, a, um.**
thing, **rēs, reī,** f.
thing, a thing which, **id quod,** or simply **quod.**
think, **putō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
think, regard, **exīstimō, āre.**
think, entertain sentiments, **sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus.**
third, **tertius, a, um.**
this, **hīc, haec, hōc.**
thoroughly, **penitus.**
those (as antecedent of relative), **eī, eae, ea.**

thou, **tū, tuī.**
though, **quamquam, quamvīs, etsī, cum.**
thought, **sententia, ae,** f.
thousand, **mille,** pl. **mīlia, ium,** n.
threats, **minae, ārum,** f.
three, **trēs, tria.**
three times, **ter.**
through, through the instrumentality of, **per,** prep. with acc.
throw down, **dēiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus.**
Thucydides, **Thūcydidēs, is,** m.
thunderbolt, **fulmen, inis,** n.
thwart, **trānstrum, ī,** n.
thwart, **obsistō, ere, obstitī,** with dat.
Tiberius, **Tiberius, ī,** m.
Tibur, **Tībur, uris,** n.
till, **dum, dōnec, quoad,** conj.
till, up to, **ad,** prep. with acc.
time, **tempus, oris,** n.
at same time with, **simul cum,** with abl.
Tissaphernes, **Tissaphernēs, is,** m.
to, **ad** or **in,** prep. with acc.
to which, whither, **quō,** adv.
toil, **labor, ōris,** m.
tomb, **sepulcrum, ī,** n.
(too), and that too, **et is, ea, id.**
touch, **moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus.**
town, **oppidum, ī,** n.
tragedy, **trāgoedia, ae,** f.
traitor, **prōditor, ōris,** m.
transmit, hand on, **prōdō, ere, prōdidī, ditus.**
treacherous, **perfidus, a, um.**
treachery, **perfidia, ae,** f.
treason, **prōditiō, ōnis,** f.
treat, behave towards, **ūtor, ī, ūsus sum.**
trench, **fossa, ae,** f.
trial, **jūdicium, ī,** n.
tribune, **tribūnus, ī,** m.
trifles, **parva, ōrum,** n.
triumvir, **triumvir, ī,** m.
Trojan, **Trōjānus, a, um.**
troops, **cōpiae, ārum,** f.
trouble, **malum, ī,** n.
trouble, **vexō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
true, **vērus, a, um.**
trust, **cōnfīdō, ere, fīsus sum**
try, **cōnor, ārī, ātus sum.**
Tullianum, **Tulliānum, ī.**
Tullus Hostilius, **Tullus Hostīlius, ī,** m.
tumult, **tumultus, ūs,** m.
Tusculan villa, **Tusculānum, ī,** n.
twelve, **duodecim.**
twenty, **vīgintī.**
twice, **bis.**
two, **duo, duae, duo.**
tyrant, **tyrannus, ī,** m.

U

uncertain, **incertus, a, um.**
undergo, **subeō, īre, iī, itūrus.**
understand, **intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus.**
undertake, **suscipiō, ere, cēpī ceptus.**
unharmed, **incolumis, e.**
unjust, **injūstus, a, um.**
unless, **nisi.**
unless indeed, **nisi vērō, nisi forte.**
unlike, **dissimilis, e.**
unmindful, **immemor, oris.**
unruly, **turbidus, a, um.**
unscrupulous, **improbus, a, um.**
until, **dum, dōnec, quoad.**
unwilling, **invītus, a, um.**
be unwilling, **nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.**
unworthy, **indignus, a, um.**
uprightness, **probitās, ātis,** f.
uprightly, **honestē.**
urge, **hortor, ārī, ātus sum.**
us, **nōs, nostrum, nostrī,** pl. of **ego.**
use, **ūtor, ī, ūsus sum.**
useful, **ūtilis, e.**

useless, **inūtilis, e.**
utter, **dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.**
utterly, **omnīnō.**

V

valor, **virtūs, ūtis,** f.
(value), of more value, **plūris.**
value, **aestimō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
vanquish, **vincō, ere, vīcī, victus.**
Veneti, **Venetī, ōrum,** m.
(vengeance), take vengeance on, **ulcīscor, ī, ultus sum.**
Verres, **Verrēs, is,** m.
versed in, **perītus, a, um.**
very, **valdē.**
with substantives, **ipse, a, um.**
with superlatives, **vel.**
Vesontio, **Vesontiō, ōnis, m.**
vessel, **nāvis, is,** f.
veteran, **veterānus, a, um.**
vice, **vitium, ī,** n.
vicinity, in the vicinity of, **ad** with acc.
victory, **victōria, ae,** f.
vigorous, **ācer, ācris, ācre.**
villa, **vīlla, ae,** f.
village, **vīcus, ī,** m.
virtue, **virtūs, ūtis,** f.

W

wage, **gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.**
wait, **exspectō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
walk, **ambulō, are, āvī.**
wall, **mūrus, ī,** m.
wandering, **error, ōris,** m.
war, **bellum, ī,** n.
ward off, **dēpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.**
(warning), give a warning, **admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.**
watch, **vigilia, ae,** f.
watchfulness, **vigilantia, ae,** f.
water, **aqua, ae,** f.
way, manner, **modus, ī,** m.
way, route, **iter, itineris,** n.
weak, **dēbilis, e.**
wealth, **dīvitiae, ārum, f.**
wealthy, **dīves, itis.**
weapons, **arma, ōrum,** n.
weeping, **flētus, ūs,** m.
weight (figuratively), **auctōritās, ātis,** f.
welcome, **grātus, a, um.**
well-to-do, **beātus, a, um.**
what (interrog.), **quid,** subst.
whatever, **quisquis, quidquid.**
when? **quandō.**
when (relative), **cum, ut.**
whenever, **cum.**
where? **ubi.**
where (relative), **ubi.**
whether, **num, -ne.**
whether . . . or, **utrum . . . an.**
while, **dum, dōnec; cum,** conj.
who? **quis.**
who, which (rel. pron.), **quī, quae, quod.**
who (does) not, who (is) not, **quīn.**
whole, **tōtus, a, um.**
why? **cūr, quid, quam ob rem.**
why not, after **nūlla causa est,** *etc.*, **quīn.**
wicked, **malus, a, um; scelerātus, a, um.**
wickedness, **scelus, eris,** n.
wife, **uxor, ōris,** f.
willingly, readily, **libenter.**
win, earn, **mereō, ēre, uī, itus.**
win over, **conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus.**
wind, **ventus, ī,** m.
winter, **hiems, emis,** f.
winter quarters, **hīberna, ōrum,** n.
wipe out, destroy, **dēleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.**
wisdom, **sapientia, ae,** f.
wish, **volō, velle, voluī.**
with, **cum,** prep. with abl.
with (not involving participation), **apud.** prep. with acc.

withdraw, **dēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.**
without, **sine**, prep. with abl.
withstand, **sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus.**
witness, **testis, is**, c.
woman, **mulier, eris**, f.
wonder, **mīror, ārī, ātus sum.**
wonderful, **mīrābilis, e.**
wont, be wont, **soleō, ēre, solitus sum**, semi-dep.
woods, **silva, ae**, f.
word, **verbum, ī**, n.
words, utterances, **dicta, ōrum**, n.
work (a work), **opus, eris**, n.
work of art, **artificium, ī**, n.
world, **orbis terrārum** (**orbis, is**, m.).
worship, **veneror, ārī, ātus sum**, dep.
worthy, **dignus, a, um.**
wretched, **miser, a, um.**
write, **scrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.**
write out, **exscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.**
writer, **scrīptor, ōris**, m.
wrong, do wrong, **peccō, āre, āvī, ātum.**
wrongly, **injūstē.**

X

Xenophon, **Xenophōn, ōntis**, m.
Xerxes, **Xerxēs, is**, m.

Y

year, **annus, ī**, m.
yesterday, **herī.**
yet, nevertheless, **tamen.**
not yet, **nōndum.**
yield, **cēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.**
you, **tū, tuī.**
young man, **juvenis, is**, m.
your, your own, **tuus, a, um**; **vester, tra, trum.**
youth (collectively), **juventūs, ūtis**, f.
youth, period of youth, **juventūs, ūtis.**

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2. fungeretur
obliviscerētur

3. accusaverunt
manerent
sedaret
coorta esset

4. coorta
hortatus est
abiret
manerent
fecerit

5. arāsse
creātum esse

6. praecipisse

7. dixisti
-pulāvisti
recūsārunt
essemus

8. pulsāvisse
dixerat esse

Where you and I were young Maggie
How can I leave her

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